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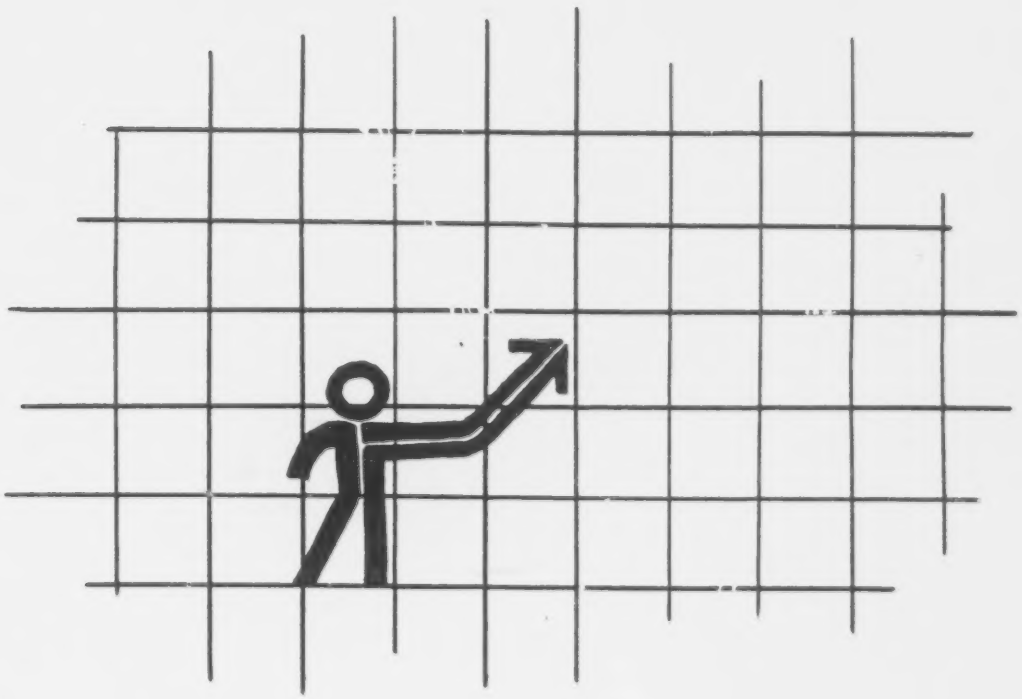
NEW MEXICO LABOR MARKET ANNUAL PLANNING REPORT



New Mexico Department of Labor

May 1988

Garrey Carruthers, Governor

NEW MEXICO
LABOR MARKET
ANNUAL PLANNING REPORT

NEW MEXICO DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Paul M. Garcia, Secretary

BUREAU OF ECONOMIC RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS

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PREPARED MAY 1988

FOR PROGRAM YEAR 1988-89

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PREFACE

The "Job Training and Partnership Act of 1982" (JTPA) requires the Governor, in order to be eligible for federal financial assistance for state labor market information programs under this act, to designate "an organizational unit to be responsible for oversight and management of a statewide comprehensive labor market and occupational supply and demand information system." The New Mexico Department of Labor (NMDOL) was assigned this role through Executive Order No. 87-14. The Annual Planning Report is one of a number of publications compiled by the NMDOL to meet this "information system" designation.

The Annual Planning Report is developed by the NMDOL Bureau of Economic Research and Analysis prior to the beginning of each "program" year. This report is intended to aid human resource planners by providing information on the current and expected labor market conditions by area, industry, and occupation. This report also provides information on the characteristics of the persons who compose the labor force.

Much of the information contained in this report is available in greater detail from the NMDOL Bureau of Economic Research and Analysis. Bureau operational programs are listed on page A-1, and "The New Mexico Labor Market Information Directory" is provided on pages A-2 and A-3. The directory lists available documents/publications, with a brief description of each.

NEW MEXICO LABOR MARKET
ANNUAL PLANNING REPORT

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DATA AND PROGRAM REPORTING AREAS

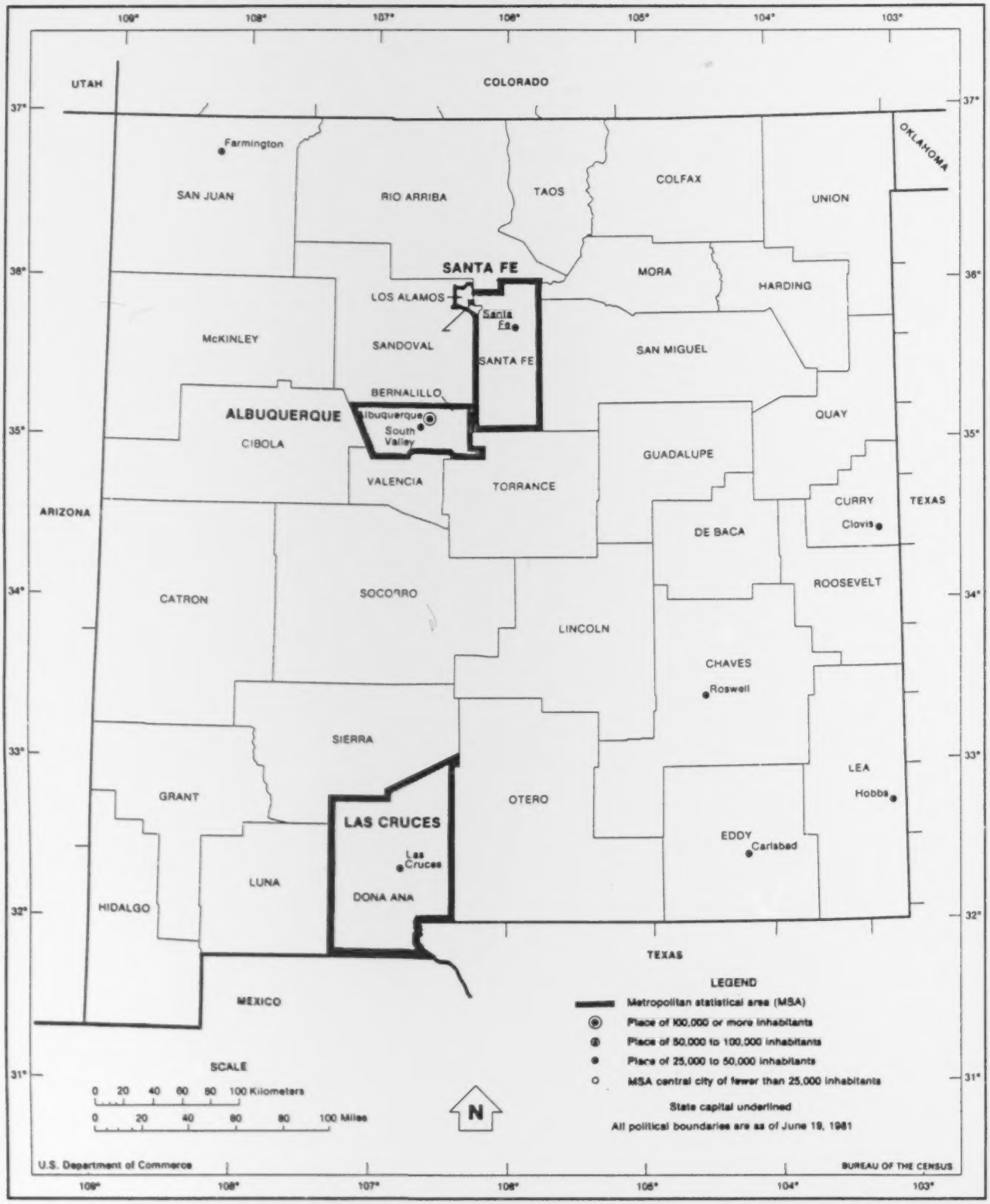
The Annual Planning Report, depending on the analysis, provides information by city, county, Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) and/or Service Delivery Area (SDA).

A Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), as designated by the federal Office of Management and Budget, refers to a large population nucleus together with adjacent communities which have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. New Mexico contains three MSAs: Albuquerque MSA, Las Cruces MSA, and Santa Fe MSA.

New Mexico is divided into three major Service Delivery Areas (SDAs) for the distribution and administration of funds provided under the Job Training Partnership Act. The first is the Bernalillo County SDA which comprises all of Bernalillo County. The second is the Navajo Nation SDA which comprises all sub-county regions of the Navajo Nation (the counties involved are Bernalillo, Cibola, McKinley, San Juan, Socorro, and Valencia). The third is the Balance of the State SDA, which is comprised of all areas not covered in the first two SDAs.

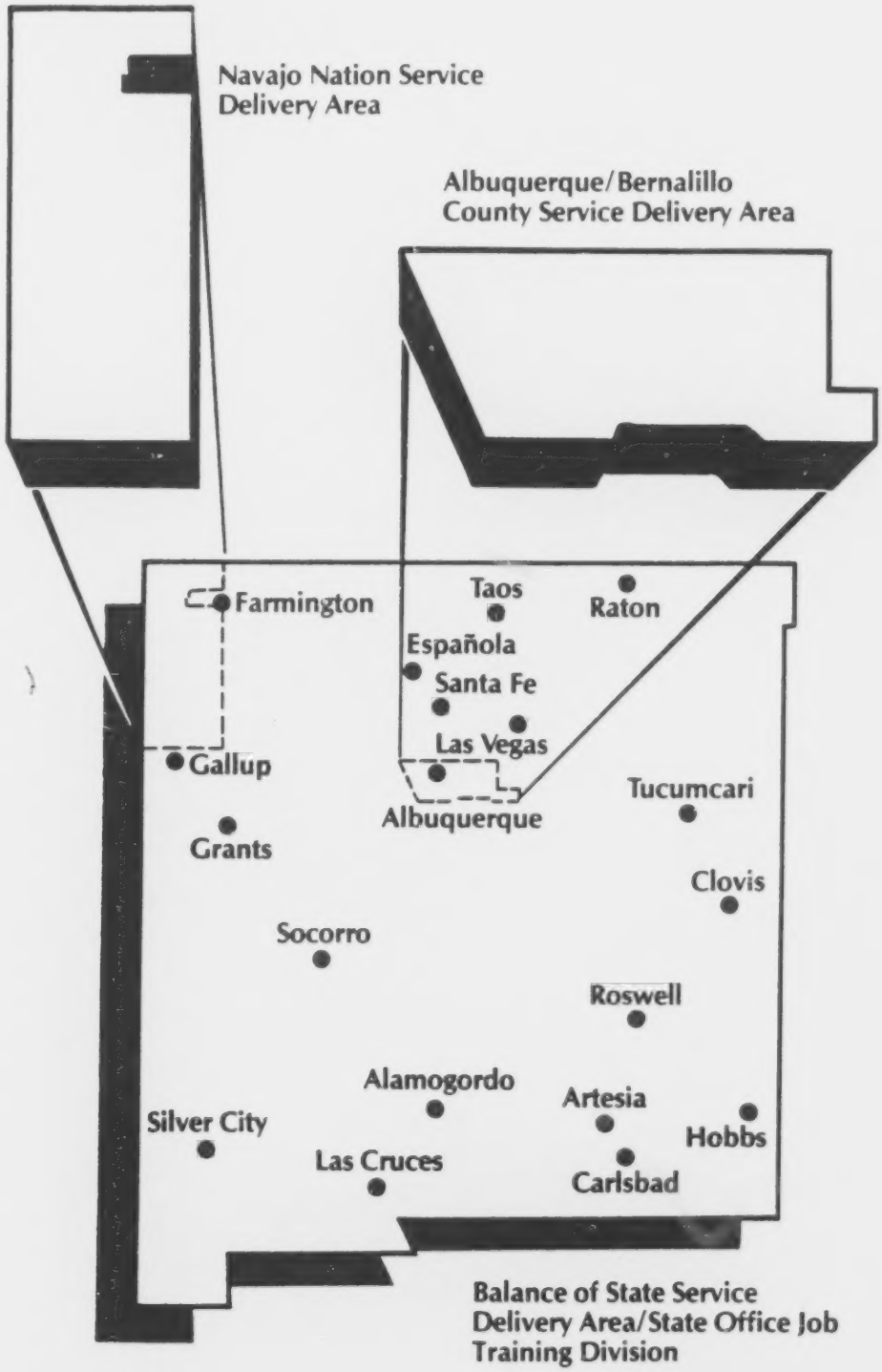
The following maps are provided for easy reference.

NEW MEXICO - Metropolitan Statistical Areas, Counties, and Selected Places



MSA boundaries are as defined on June 30, 1984

J • T • P • A A • R • E • A


Navajo Nation Service
Delivery Area
Albuquerque/Bernalillo
County Service Delivery Area
Farmington
Taos
Raton
Española
Santa Fe
Las Vegas
Gallup
Albuquerque
Tucumcari
Grants
Clovis
Socorro
Roswell
Alamogordo
Artesia
Silver City
Hobbs
Las Cruces
Carlsbad
Balance of State Service
Delivery Area/State Office Job
Training Division

NEW MEXICO POPULATION STATISTICS/PROJECTIONS

New Mexico is one of the more sparsely populated states in the United States, with (according to the 1980 census) 10.7 persons per square mile, compared to the national average of 57.4 persons per square mile. The table below demonstrates, however, that since 1970, New Mexico has been growing at a much faster rate than the nation as a whole.

Population, 1960 to 1986

Year	U.S.	New Mexico	Bernalillo Cnty
1960	179,232,175	951,023	263,500
1970	203,211,926	1,017,055	315,774
1980	226,546,000	1,303,303	420,262
1981	229,637,000	1,336,000	426,400
1982	231,996,000	1,369,000	433,500
1983	234,284,000	1,402,000	445,200
1984	236,495,000	1,427,000	455,100
1985	238,740,000	1,451,000	464,400
1986	240,941,000	1,479,000	474,400

Compound Average Annual Growth Rates

Year	U.S.	New Mexico	Bernalillo Cnty
1960-1970	1.26%	0.67%	1.83%
1970-1980	1.09	2.51	2.89
1980-1986	1.00	2.05	1.96

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, and
UNM Bureau of Business and Economic Research

The three largest cities in New Mexico are Albuquerque (1986 population of 366,750), Santa Fe (55,980), and Las Cruces (54,090); while the fastest growing city is Rio Rancho, with a growth rate of 165.6% from 1980 to 1986. The two fastest growing counties are Sandoval, which includes the city of Rio Rancho, and Dona Ana. (See table, pages 6-9.)

Immigration accounted for approximately 36% of the state's growth from 1980 to 1986, and births (less deaths) accounted for 64% (see table, page 10). Population growth in the future will be tempered by the fact that the New Mexico age structure is shifting. The table on pages 14 through 16 shows that from 1980 to the year 2010, the older age groups will become a larger percentage of the total population than in the past. An older population means fewer births and a slower rate of growth. The age structure of the population is also important relative to the number of entrants into the labor force, and job competition. For example, the "baby boomers" had to compete for jobs; while

the "baby bust" age group will have businesses competing for their services.

The table below shows the racial/ethnic distribution of New Mexico compared to the United States in 1980. Because "Hispanic" is an ethnic designation, and people of Hispanic origin can be of any race, two sets of information are provided. The first set gives percentages by race to include Hispanics, and the second set is by race not including Hispanics. As you can see, New Mexico has a greater percentage of Hispanics and Native Americans, and a smaller percentage of Blacks than the United States as a whole.

PERCENTAGE COMPARISON OF THE U.S. AND N.M. POPULATION BY RACE
1980

	INCLUDING HISPANICS		NOT INCLUDING HISPANICS	
RACE/ETHNIC GROUP	U.S.	N.M.	U.S.	N.M.
White	83.4%	76.1%	79.6%	53.0%
Black	11.7	1.8	11.5	1.7
Native American	0.7	8.2	2.1	7.9
Asian/Pacific Islander	1.6	0.6	3/	0.6
Races, NEC 1/	2.5	13.4	0.4	0.2
Hispanic 2/			6.4	36.6

1/ Not Elsewhere Classified.
2/ Hispanic is an ethnic category and Hispanics may be of any race.
3/ The percentages for Native Americans and Asian/Pacific Islanders have been combined.

The graphs on pages 17 and 18 compare the age composition of selected ethnic groups in New Mexico. The anglo population is more heavily concentrated in the older age groups, while the opposite is true of the minorities. Because of the different age structures, the minority groups will have a higher growth rate than the anglo group, and the ethnic distribution could change significantly in the future.

Tables showing the racial/ethnic breakout by county are provided on pages 19 and 20.

NEW MEXICO POPULATION ESTIMATES BY COUNTY/CITY
1980 AND 1986

AREA	April 1, 1980	July 1, 1986	1980-86 CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
New Mexico	1,303,303	1,479,000	175,697	13.5%
Bernalillo County	420,262	474,400	54,138	12.9%
Albuquerque	332,336	366,750	34,414	10.4%
Corrales (pt)	123	140	17	13.8%
Los Ranchos	2,739	3,210	471	17.2%
Tijeras	311	430	119	38.3%
Catron County	2,720	2,700	(20)	-0.7%
Reserve	439	480	41	9.3%
Chaves County	51,103	56,700	5,597	11.0%
Dexter	882	1,040	158	17.9%
Hagerman	936	860	(76)	-8.1%
Lake Arthur	327	480	153	46.8%
Roswell	39,676	44,110	4,434	11.2%
Cibola County	30,347	23,000	(7,347)	-24.2%
Grants	11,439	8,520	(2,919)	-25.5%
Milan	3,747	2,460	(1,287)	-34.3%
Colfax County	13,667	14,300	633	4.6%
Angel Fire	68	80	12	17.6%
Cimarron	888	810	(78)	-8.8%
Eagle Nest	202	240	38	18.8%
Maxwell	316	330	14	4.4%
Raton	8,225	8,460	235	2.9%
Springer	1,657	1,660	3	0.2%
Curry County	42,019	43,400	1,381	3.3%
Clovis	31,194	33,780	2,586	8.3%
Grady	122	140	18	14.8%
Melrose	649	680	31	4.8%
Texico	958	950	(8)	-0.8%
De Baca County	2,454	2,400	(54)	-2.2%
Fort Sumner	1,421	1,350	(71)	-5.0%
Dona Ana County	96,340	123,000	26,660	27.7%
Hatch	1,028	1,120	92	8.9%
Las Cruces	45,086	54,090	9,004	20.0%
Mesilla	2,029	2,810	781	38.5%
Sunland Park	4,313	5,570	1,257	29.1%
Eddy County	47,855	52,400	4,545	9.5%
Artesia	10,385	11,620	1,235	11.9%
Carlsbad	25,496	27,850	2,354	9.2%
Hope	111	130	19	17.1%
Loving	1,355	1,520	165	12.2%

AREA	April 1, 1980	July 1, 1986	1980-86 CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Grant County	26,204	27,000	796	3.0%
Bayard	3,036	2,810	(226)	-7.4%
Central	1,968	1,920	(48)	-2.4%
Hurley	1,616	1,550	(66)	-4.1%
Silver City	10,474	11,190	716	6.8%
Guadalupe County	4,496	4,400	(96)	-2.1%
Santa Rosa	2,469	2,410	(59)	-2.4%
Vaughn	737	710	(27)	-3.7%
Harding County	1,090	1,000	(90)	-8.3%
Mosquero (pt)	197	180	(17)	-8.6%
Roy	381	350	(31)	-8.1%
Hidalgo County	6,049	6,100	51	0.8%
Lordsburg	3,195	3,030	(165)	-5.2%
Virden	246	250	4	1.6%
Lea County	55,993	64,900	8,907	15.9%
Eunice	2,970	3,240	270	9.1%
Hobbs	29,153	34,870	5,717	19.6%
Jal	2,675	2,740	65	2.4%
Lovington	9,727	11,800	2,073	21.3%
Tatum	896	910	14	1.6%
Lincoln County	10,997	13,600	2,603	23.7%
Capitan	762	900	138	18.1%
Carrizozo	1,222	1,150	(72)	-5.9%
Corona	236	310	74	31.4%
Ruidoso	4,260	5,260	1,000	23.5%
Ruidoso Downs	949	1,210	261	27.5%
Los Alamos County	17,599	18,200	601	3.4%
Luna County	15,585	17,800	2,215	14.2%
Columbus	414	470	56	13.5%
Deming	9,964	11,330	1,366	13.7%
McKinley County	56,536	65,800	9,264	16.4%
Gallup	18,167	22,470	4,303	23.7%
Mora County	4,205	4,600	395	9.4%
Wagon Mound	416	420	4	1.0%
Otero County	44,665	50,200	5,535	12.4%
Alamogordo	24,024	27,930	3,906	16.3%
Cloudcroft	521	660	139	26.7%
Tularosa	2,536	2,680	144	5.7%

AREA	April 1, 1980	July 1, 1986	1980-86 CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Quay County	10,577	11,600	1,023	9.7%
House	117	110	(7)	-6.0%
Logan	735	900	165	22.4%
San Jon	341	300	(41)	-12.0%
Tucumcari	6,765	7,630	865	12.8%
Rio Arriba County	29,282	33,200	3,918	13.4%
Chama	1,090	1,110	20	1.8%
Espanola (pt)	5,665	6,660	995	17.6%
Roosevelt County	15,695	16,500	805	5.1%
Causey	81	80	(1)	-1.2%
Dora	168	190	22	13.1%
Elida	202	190	(12)	-5.9%
Floyd	146	150	4	2.7%
Portales	9,940	10,180	240	2.4%
Sandoval County	34,400	51,100	16,700	48.5%
Bernalillo	2,988	3,610	622	20.8%
Corrales (pt)	2,668	3,170	502	18.8%
Cuba	609	710	101	16.6%
Jemez Springs	316	380	64	20.3%
Rio Rancho	9,985	26,520	16,535	165.6%
San Ysidro	199	240	41	20.6%
San Juan County	81,433	92,000	10,567	13.0%
Aztec	5,512	7,360	1,848	33.5%
Bloomfield	4,881	6,980	2,099	43.0%
Farmington	32,677	39,050	6,373	19.5%
San Miguel County	22,751	25,300	2,549	11.2%
Las Vegas	14,322	15,620	1,298	9.1%
Mosquero (pt)	0	0	0	ERR
Pecos	885	1,160	275	31.1%
Santa Fe County	75,519	87,600	12,081	16.0%
Espanola (pt)	1,138	1,240	102	9.0%
Santa Fe	49,299	55,980	6,681	13.6%
Sierra County	8,454	9,400	946	11.2%
T or C	5,219	5,880	661	12.7%
Williamsburg	433	460	27	6.2%
Socorro County	12,566	14,700	2,134	17.0%
Magdalena	1,022	1,130	108	10.6%
Socorro	7,173	8,120	947	13.2%
Taos County	19,456	22,000	2,544	13.1%
Questa	1,202	1,260	58	4.8%
Red River	332	350	18	5.4%
Taos	3,369	3,670	301	8.9%

AREA	April 1, 1980	July 1, 1986	1980-86 CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Torrance County	7,491	9,000	1,509	20.1%
Encino	155	190	35	22.6%
Estancia	830	830	0	0.0%
Moriarty	1,276	1,620	344	27.0%
Mountainair	1,170	1,140	(30)	-2.6%
Willard	166	170	4	2.4%
Union County	4,725	5,100	375	7.9%
Clayton	2,968	3,340	372	12.5%
Des Moines	178	140	(38)	-21.3%
Folsom	73	70	(3)	-4.1%
Grenville	39	30	(9)	-23.1%
Valencia County	30,768	36,400	5,632	18.3%
Belen	5,617	6,530	913	16.3%
Bosque Farms	3,353	3,790	437	13.0%
Los Lunas	3,525	5,420	1,895	53.8%
Multi-County Areas				
Corrales	2,791	3,310	519	18.6%
Espanola	6,803	7,900	1,097	16.1%
Mosquero	197	180	(17)	-8.6%

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

NOTE: Population estimates for 1986 are rounded to the nearest 10 for places; the nearest 100 for counties; and to 1,000 for the state.
All population totals (1980 and 1986) reflect any annexations, incorporations, or revisions since 1980.

NEW MEXICO POPULATION ESTIMATES BY COUNTY SHOWING COMPONENTS OF CHANGE
1980 TO 1986

AREA	April 1, 1980	July 1, 1986	1980-86 CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE	Components of Change 1980-1986 BIRTHS	DEATHS	NET MIGRATION
New Mexico	1,303,303	1,479,000	176,000	13.5%	170,000	58,000	64,000
Bernalillo County	420,262	474,400	54,100	12.9%	48,100	17,500	23,500
Catron County	2,720	2,700	z	-0.8%	200	200	(100)
Chaves County	51,103	56,700	5,600	10.9%	6,600	3,200	2,100
Cibola County	30,346	23,000	(7,300)	-24.2%	3,800	800	(10,300)
Colfax County	13,667	14,300	600	4.4%	1,500	700	(200)
Curry County	42,019	43,400	1,300	3.2%	5,800	1,900	(2,600)
De Baca County	2,454	2,400	(100)	-3.0%	200	200	(100)
Dona Ana County	96,340	123,000	26,600	27.6%	12,900	3,500	17,200
Eddy County	47,855	52,400	4,600	9.6%	6,100	2,700	1,200
Grant County	26,204	27,000	800	3.2%	3,300	1,100	(1,300)
Guadalupe County	4,496	4,400	(100)	-2.6%	500	200	(400)
Harding County	1,090	1,000	(100)	-5.0%	100	100	(100)
Hidalgo County	6,049	6,100	z	0.3%	800	300	(500)
Lea County	55,993	64,900	8,900	15.9%	9,100	2,600	2,400
Lincoln County	10,997	13,600	2,600	23.5%	1,500	600	1,800
Los Alamos County	17,599	18,200	600	3.4%	1,300	400	(200)
Luna County	15,585	17,800	2,200	14.0%	1,900	1,200	1,500
McKinley County	56,536	65,800	9,200	16.3%	10,500	2,200	800
Mora County	4,205	4,600	400	8.3%	500	200	100
Otero County	44,665	50,200	5,600	12.5%	6,700	1,700	600
Quay County	10,577	11,600	1,100	10.0%	1,100	800	700
Rio Arriba County	29,282	33,200	3,900	13.4%	4,400	1,500	1,000
Roosevelt County	15,695	16,500	800	5.0%	1,800	800	(200)
Sandoval County	34,400	51,100	16,700	48.6%	5,100	1,600	13,200
San Juan County	81,433	92,000	10,500	12.9%	14,500	2,800	(1,200)
San Miguel County	22,751	25,300	2,500	11.2%	3,000	1,200	700
Santa Fe County	75,519	87,600	12,000	15.9%	8,400	3,100	6,700
Sierra County	8,454	9,400	900	11.1%	600	1,000	1,300
Socorro County	12,566	14,700	2,100	16.6%	1,600	500	1,000
Taos County	19,456	22,000	2,500	12.8%	2,800	900	600
Torrance County	7,491	9,000	1,500	20.6%	800	400	1,100
Union County	4,725	5,100	400	7.5%	500	300	200
Valencia County	30,769	36,400	5,600	18.3%	4,000	1,500	3,200

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

NOTE: Population estimates for 1986 are provisional and subject to change.
Detail may not sum to totals due to rounding.
z: Less than 50 persons or 0.05 percent

NEW MEXICO POPULATION PROJECTIONS BY COUNTY, AND THE BALANCE OF THE STATE
1980 THROUGH 2010

	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	1980-2010 CHANGE	1980-2010 PERCENT CHANGE	PERCENT OF TOTAL CHANGE
New Mexico	1,308,400	1,451,000	1,581,800	1,718,400	1,853,700	1,980,600	2,092,900	784,500	60.0%	100.0%
Bernalillo	421,500	464,400	502,400	539,800	573,700	603,100	626,100	204,600	48.5%	26.1%
Bal. of State	886,900	986,600	1,079,400	1,178,600	1,280,000	1,377,500	1,466,800	579,900	65.4%	73.9%
Catron	2,716	2,695	2,897	3,045	3,192	3,328	3,442	726	26.7%	0.1%
Chaves	51,300	56,200	58,000	60,900	63,900	67,100	70,200	18,900	36.8%	2.4%
Cibola	30,000	23,600	26,200	28,300	30,500	32,900	34,900	4,900	16.3%	0.6%
Colfax	13,700	14,100	14,500	15,200	16,000	16,700	17,500	3,800	27.7%	0.5%
Curry	42,100	43,000	44,300	44,600	44,900	45,300	46,400	4,300	10.2%	0.5%
De Baca	2,451	2,444	2,411	2,370	2,319	2,282	2,264	(187)	-7.6%	0.0%
Dona Ana	97,200	118,600	143,400	162,000	180,600	197,600	211,100	113,900	117.2%	14.5%
Eddy	48,000	52,000	51,900	55,000	58,200	61,400	64,800	16,800	35.0%	2.1%
Grant	26,200	27,000	28,200	28,300	30,400	32,200	33,800	7,600	29.0%	1.0%
Guadalupe	4,488	4,417	4,440	4,535	4,641	4,769	4,902	414	9.2%	0.1%
Harding	1,082	972	880	802	754	737	718	(364)	-33.6%	0.0%
Hidalgo	6,058	6,307	6,744	7,138	7,570	8,076	8,655	2,597	42.9%	0.3%
Lea	56,300	64,800	68,200	73,600	79,700	86,400	93,600	37,300	66.3%	4.8%
Lincoln	11,100	13,900	14,200	15,500	16,600	17,600	18,300	7,200	64.9%	0.9%
Los Alamos	17,600	18,000	18,400	18,900	19,000	18,800	18,500	900	5.1%	0.1%
Luna	15,600	17,600	19,400	20,900	22,100	23,000	24,100	8,500	54.5%	1.1%
McKinley	56,700	64,300	73,000	81,900	90,900	100,300	110,500	53,800	94.9%	6.9%
Mora	4,218	4,623	4,617	4,576	4,504	4,384	4,252	34	0.8%	0.0%
Otero	44,900	49,900	55,100	59,700	64,000	68,300	72,300	27,400	61.0%	3.5%
Quay	10,600	11,700	11,800	11,800	11,800	11,900	12,000	1,400	13.2%	0.2%
Rio Arriba	29,500	32,700	35,200	38,600	42,300	45,700	49,100	19,600	66.4%	2.5%
Roosevelt	15,700	16,600	16,700	16,900	17,200	17,600	18,000	2,300	14.6%	0.3%
Sandoval	35,200	47,300	57,600	69,000	80,400	90,600	97,900	62,700	178.1%	8.0%
San Juan	81,900	91,500	100,800	115,000	130,300	144,900	159,300	77,400	94.5%	9.9%
San Miguel	22,800	25,000	26,900	28,800	30,900	32,900	35,100	12,300	53.9%	1.6%
Santa Fe	75,700	84,100	91,300	98,500	105,500	111,600	116,500	40,800	53.9%	5.2%
Sierra	8,479	9,283	9,898	10,326	10,540	10,561	10,504	2,025	23.9%	0.3%
Socorro	12,600	14,300	16,000	18,300	20,300	22,400	24,000	11,400	90.5%	1.5%
Taos	19,500	22,000	23,200	25,300	27,200	29,100	30,700	11,200	57.4%	1.4%
Torrance	7,531	8,558	9,531	10,444	11,414	12,343	13,162	5,631	74.8%	0.7%
Union	4,732	4,966	4,918	4,866	4,801	4,742	4,700	(32)	-0.7%	0.0%
Valencia	30,900	34,600	39,000	43,300	47,700	51,800	55,500	24,600	79.6%	3.1%

Source: Bureau of Business and Economic Research, "Population and Employment Projections for New Mexico Counties: 1980-2010"
Note: Projections for counties with a population of 10,000 or more are rounded.
Detail may not sum to totals due to roundings.

POPULATION OF NEW MEXICO BY AGE & SEX - 1980

AGE GROUP	NEW MEXICO NUMBER	MALE NUMBER	MALE PERCENT OF STATE TOTAL	FEMALE NUMBER	FEMALE PERCENT OF STATE TOTAL
TOTAL	1,308,400	644,800	49.3%	663,600	50.7%
UNDER 5 YEARS	115,600	59,000	51.0%	56,600	49.0%
5 TO 9	110,000	55,900	50.8%	54,100	49.2%
10 TO 14	114,100	58,000	50.8%	56,100	49.2%
15 TO 19	131,600	66,600	50.6%	65,000	49.4%
20 TO 24	125,700	62,700	49.9%	63,000	50.1%
25 TO 29	115,800	57,800	49.9%	58,000	50.1%
30 TO 34	102,000	51,000	50.0%	51,000	50.0%
35 TO 39	79,400	39,100	49.2%	40,300	50.8%
40 TO 44	67,200	32,900	49.0%	34,300	51.0%
45 TO 49	62,000	30,300	48.9%	31,700	51.1%
50 TO 54	60,400	29,100	48.2%	31,300	51.8%
55 TO 59	58,600	27,900	47.6%	30,700	52.4%
60 TO 64	49,200	23,600	48.0%	25,600	52.0%
65 TO 69	43,300	20,000	46.2%	23,300	53.8%
70 TO 74	32,000	14,500	45.3%	17,500	54.7%
75 & OVER	41,700	16,500	39.6%	25,200	60.4%

Source: Bureau of Business and Economic Research, "Population and Employment Projections for New Mexico Counties: 1980-2010"

Note: Detail may not sum to totals due to roundings.

POPULATION OF NEW MEXICO BY AGE - 1980
BERNALILLO COUNTY/BALANCE OF STATE COMPARISON

AGE GROUP	NEW MEXICO	BERNALILLO COUNTY		BALANCE OF STATE	
	NUMBER	NUMBER	PERCENT OF STATE TOTAL	NUMBER	PERCENT OF STATE TOTAL
TOTAL	1,308,400	421,500	32.2%	886,900	67.8%
UNDER 5 YEARS	115,600	32,700	28.3%	82,900	71.7%
5 TO 9	110,000	31,300	28.5%	78,700	71.5%
10 TO 14	114,100	33,800	29.6%	80,300	70.4%
15 TO 19	131,600	41,300	31.4%	90,300	68.6%
20 TO 24	125,700	44,100	35.1%	81,600	64.9%
25 TO 29	115,800	41,800	36.1%	74,000	63.9%
30 TO 34	102,000	36,700	36.0%	65,300	64.0%
35 TO 39	79,400	27,300	34.4%	52,100	65.6%
40 TO 44	67,200	22,200	33.0%	45,000	67.0%
45 TO 49	62,000	20,600	33.2%	41,400	66.8%
50 TO 54	60,400	19,800	32.8%	40,600	67.2%
55 TO 59	58,600	19,800	33.8%	38,800	66.2%
60 TO 64	49,200	15,600	31.7%	33,600	68.3%
65 TO 69	43,300	13,000	30.0%	30,300	70.0%
70 TO 74	32,000	9,200	28.8%	22,800	71.3%
75 & OVER	41,700	12,000	28.8%	29,700	71.2%

Source: Bureau of Business and Economic Research, "Population and Employment Projections for New Mexico Counties: 1980-2010"

Note: Detail may not sum to totals due to roundings.

NEW MEXICO POPULATION PROJECTIONS BY AGE
1980 THROUGH 2010

AGE GROUP	1980 NUMBERS	1980 PERCENT OF TOTAL	1985 NUMBERS	1985 PERCENT OF TOTAL	1980-1985 % CHANGE	1990 NUMBERS	1990 PERCENT OF TOTAL	1985-1990 % CHANGE
TOTAL	1,308,400	100.0%	1,451,000	100.0%	10.9%	1,581,800	100.0%	9.0%
UNDER 5 YEARS	115,600	8.8%	136,300	9.4%	17.9%	145,300	9.2%	6.6%
5 TO 9	110,000	8.4%	117,900	8.1%	7.2%	137,100	8.7%	16.3%
10 TO 14	114,100	8.7%	115,000	7.9%	0.8%	121,300	7.7%	5.5%
15 TO 19	131,600	10.1%	117,900	8.1%	-10.4%	118,300	7.5%	0.3%
20 TO 24	125,700	9.6%	133,500	9.2%	6.2%	120,500	7.6%	-9.7%
25 TO 29	115,800	8.9%	127,600	8.8%	10.2%	134,400	8.5%	5.3%
30 TO 34	102,000	7.8%	120,400	8.3%	18.0%	129,300	8.2%	7.4%
35 TO 39	79,400	6.1%	106,700	7.4%	34.4%	123,000	7.8%	15.3%
40 TO 44	67,200	5.1%	81,200	5.6%	20.8%	107,700	6.8%	32.6%
45 TO 49	62,000	4.7%	68,400	4.7%	10.3%	81,500	5.2%	19.2%
50 TO 54	60,400	4.6%	63,400	4.4%	5.0%	68,600	4.3%	8.2%
55 TO 59	58,600	4.5%	61,300	4.2%	4.6%	63,400	4.0%	3.4%
60 TO 64	49,200	3.8%	58,500	4.0%	18.9%	60,400	3.8%	3.2%
65 TO 69	43,300	3.3%	48,100	3.3%	11.1%	56,200	3.6%	16.8%
70 TO 74	32,000	2.4%	40,300	2.8%	25.9%	44,400	2.8%	10.2%
75 & OVER	41,700	3.2%	54,700	3.8%	31.2%	70,500	4.5%	28.9%

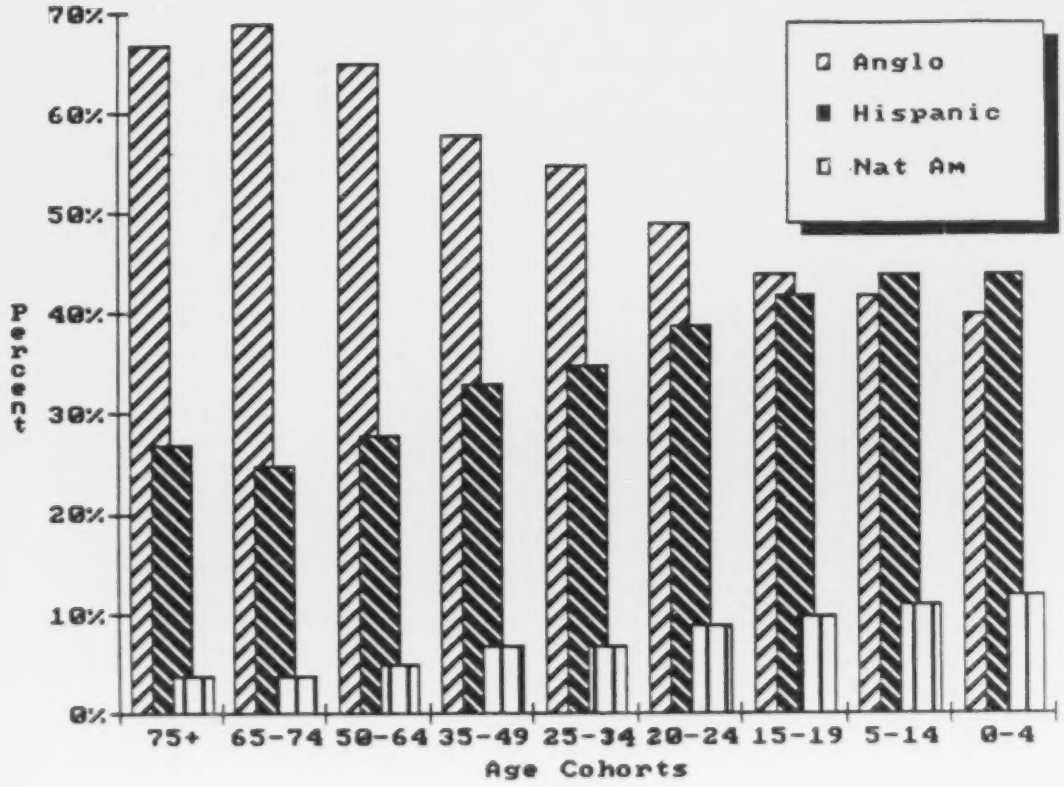
AGE GROUP	1995 NUMBERS	1995 PERCENT OF TOTAL	1990-1995 % CHANGE	2000 NUMBERS	2000 PERCENT OF TOTAL	1995-2000 % CHANGE
TOTAL	1,718,400	100.0%	8.6%	1,853,700	100.0%	7.9%
UNDER 5 YEARS	142,500	8.3%	-1.9%	145,900	7.9%	2.4%
5 TO 9	147,700	8.6%	7.7%	145,300	7.8%	-1.6%
10 TO 14	142,000	8.3%	17.1%	152,700	8.2%	7.5%
15 TO 19	125,300	7.3%	5.9%	146,000	7.9%	16.5%
20 TO 24	121,300	7.1%	0.7%	128,500	6.9%	5.9%
25 TO 29	123,900	7.2%	-7.8%	125,000	6.7%	0.9%
30 TO 34	139,000	8.1%	7.5%	128,700	6.9%	-7.4%
35 TO 39	133,700	7.8%	8.7%	143,300	7.7%	7.2%
40 TO 44	124,900	7.3%	16.0%	135,800	7.3%	8.7%
45 TO 49	108,200	6.3%	32.8%	125,500	6.8%	16.0%
50 TO 54	82,000	4.8%	19.5%	108,500	5.9%	32.3%
55 TO 59	69,000	4.0%	8.8%	82,200	4.4%	19.1%
60 TO 64	63,000	3.7%	4.3%	68,600	3.7%	8.9%
65 TO 69	58,700	3.4%	4.4%	61,400	3.3%	4.6%
70 TO 74	52,200	3.0%	17.6%	54,600	2.9%	4.6%
75 & OVER	85,000	4.9%	20.6%	101,900	5.5%	19.9%

AGE GROUP	2005 NUMBERS	2005 PERCENT OF TOTAL	2000-2005 % CHANGE	2010 NUMBERS	2010 PERCENT OF TOTAL	2005-2010 % CHANGE
TOTAL	1,980,600	100.0%	6.8%	2,092,900	100.0%	5.7%
UNDER 5 YEARS	154,300	7.8%	5.8%	163,600	7.8%	6.0%
5 TO 9	147,900	7.5%	1.8%	155,300	7.4%	5.0%
10 TO 14	149,000	7.5%	-2.4%	149,800	7.2%	0.5%
15 TO 19	155,700	7.9%	6.6%	150,300	7.2%	-3.5%
20 TO 24	148,100	7.5%	15.3%	155,900	7.4%	5.3%
25 TO 29	131,000	6.6%	4.8%	148,700	7.1%	13.5%
30 TO 34	128,500	6.5%	-0.2%	132,600	6.3%	3.2%
35 TO 39	131,900	6.7%	-8.0%	129,900	6.2%	-1.5%
40 TO 44	144,900	7.3%	6.7%	132,400	6.3%	-8.6%
45 TO 49	136,000	6.9%	8.4%	144,300	6.9%	6.1%
50 TO 54	125,100	6.3%	15.3%	135,000	6.5%	7.9%
55 TO 59	107,700	5.4%	31.0%	123,500	5.9%	14.7%
60 TO 64	81,000	4.1%	18.1%	105,000	5.0%	29.6%
65 TO 69	66,500	3.4%	8.3%	77,700	3.7%	16.8%
70 TO 74	57,100	2.9%	4.6%	61,400	2.9%	7.5%
75 & OVER	116,000	5.9%	13.8%	127,800	6.1%	10.2%

Source: Bureau of Business and Economic Research, "Population and Employment Projections for New Mexico Counties: 1980-2010"

Note: Detail may not sum to totals due to roundings.

New Mexico
Age Composition Differences for Selected Ethnic Groups
1980

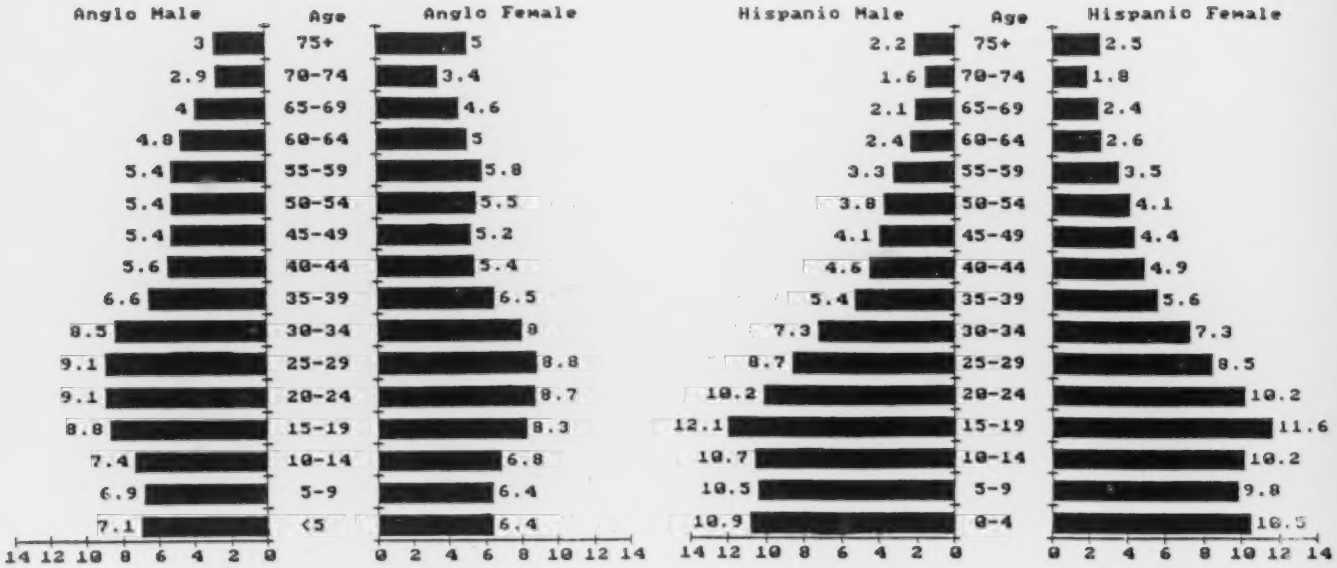


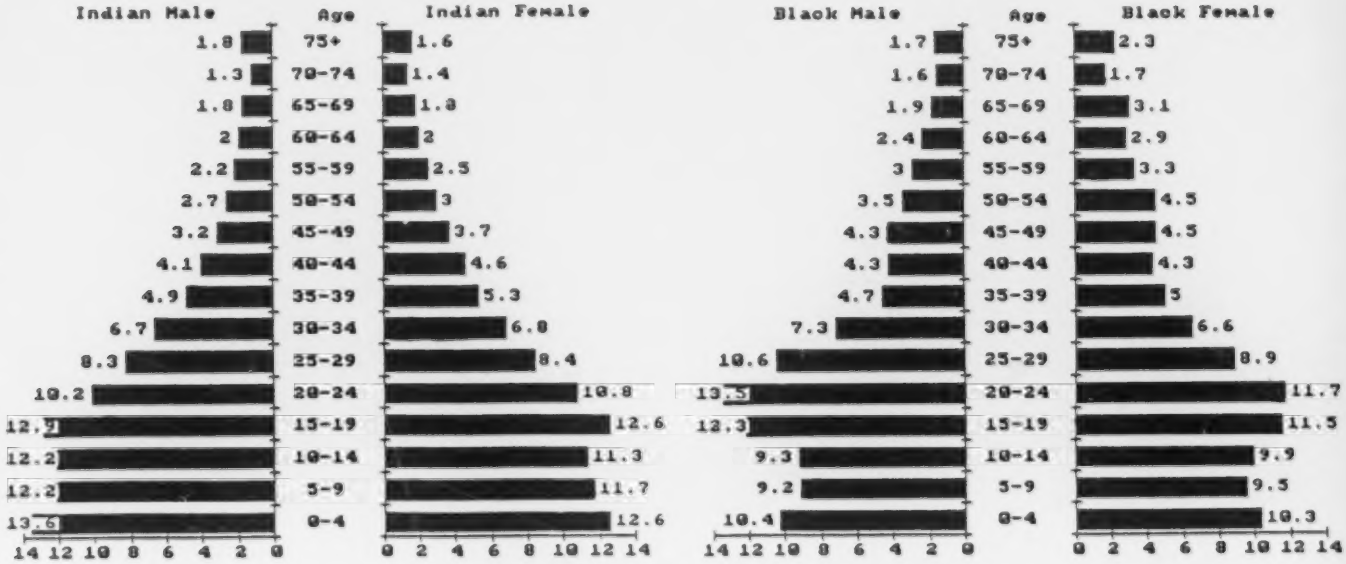
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census
1980 Census of Population

New Mexico

Population Pyramids for Selected Ethnic Groups

1980





Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census
1980 Census of Population

POPULATION OF NEW MEXICO COUNTIES BY RACE (NOT INCLUDING HISPANICS) 1980

	WHITE, NOT HISPANIC	PERCENT OF COUNTY TOTAL	BLACK, NOT HISPANIC	PERCENT OF COUNTY TOTAL	NATIVE AMERICAN, NOT HISPANIC	PERCENT OF COUNTY TOTAL	PACIFIC ISLANDER, NOT HISPANIC	PERCENT OF COUNTY TOTAL	REMAINING RACES, NOT HISPANIC	PERCENT OF COUNTY TOTAL	HISPANIC, ALL RACES	PERCENT OF COUNTY TOTAL
New Mexico	690,236	53.0%	22,228	1.7%	103,077	7.9%	7,033	0.5%	3,089	0.2%	477,051	36.6%
Bernalillo County	241,782	57.6%	8,569	2.0%	9,775	2.3%	3,899	0.9%	1,037	0.2%	154,638	36.8%
Catron County	1,910	70.2%	0	0.0%	30	1.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	780	28.7%
Chaves County	33,747	66.0%	1,243	2.4%	306	0.6%	107	0.2%	88	0.2%	15,612	30.6%
Colfax County	6,881	50.3%	87	0.6%	162	1.2%	43	0.3%	13	0.1%	6,481	47.4%
Curry County	30,203	71.9%	2,734	6.5%	254	0.6%	488	1.2%	187	0.4%	8,153	19.4%
De Baca County	1,680	68.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	12	0.5%	759	31.0%
Dona Ana County	43,379	45.0%	1,538	1.6%	565	0.6%	448	0.5%	239	0.2%	50,171	52.1%
Eddy County	32,014	66.9%	730	1.5%	260	0.5%	79	0.2%	71	0.1%	14,701	30.7%
Grant County	12,322	47.0%	200	0.8%	110	0.4%	58	0.2%	62	0.2%	13,452	51.3%
Guadalupe County	725	16.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	39	0.9%	4	0.1%	3,716	82.9%
Harding County	600	55.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	7	0.6%	483	44.3%
Hidalgo County	3,135	52.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	30	0.5%	11	0.2%	2,849	47.3%
Lea County	40,703	72.7%	2,731	4.9%	413	0.7%	94	0.2%	164	0.3%	11,888	21.2%
Lincoln County	7,953	72.5%	0	0.0%	69	0.6%	0	0.0%	23	0.2%	2,927	26.7%
Los Alamos County	15,100	85.8%	112	0.6%	58	0.3%	241	1.4%	13	0.1%	2,075	11.8%
Luna County	9,071	58.2%	211	1.4%	55	0.4%	33	0.2%	44	0.3%	6,171	39.6%
McKinley County	11,440	20.3%	383	0.7%	36,729	65.1%	167	0.3%	199	0.4%	7,531	13.3%
Mora County	555	13.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	10	0.2%	3,640	86.6%
Otero County	30,063	67.3%	2,119	4.7%	2,161	4.8%	561	1.3%	113	0.3%	9,648	21.6%
Quay County	6,613	62.5%	110	1.0%	72	0.7%	0	0.0%	27	0.3%	3,753	35.5%
Rio Arriba County	4,286	14.6%	39	0.1%	3,065	10.5%	0	0.0%	35	0.1%	21,852	74.6%
Roosevelt County	11,781	75.1%	248	1.6%	215	1.4%	49	0.3%	24	0.2%	3,378	21.5%
Sandoval County	15,463	44.4%	254	0.7%	9,406	27.0%	81	0.2%	9	0.0%	9,586	27.5%
San Juan County	44,787	55.0%	137	0.2%	26,639	32.7%	174	0.2%	153	0.2%	9,543	11.7%
San Miguel County	3,903	17.2%	35	0.2%	126	0.6%	0	0.0%	141	0.6%	18,524	81.5%
Santa Fe County	31,252	41.5%	255	0.3%	1,719	2.3%	170	0.2%	78	0.1%	41,886	55.6%
Sierra County	6,235	74.0%	0	0.0%	40	0.5%	0	0.0%	14	0.2%	2,142	25.4%
Socorro County	5,245	41.7%	73	0.6%	1,202	9.6%	161	1.3%	17	0.1%	5,868	46.7%
Taos County	4,683	24.1%	0	0.0%	1,189	6.1%	0	0.0%	114	0.6%	13,448	69.2%
Torrance County	4,296	57.6%	0	0.0%	61	0.8%	0	0.0%	25	0.3%	3,076	41.2%
Union County	3,240	68.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1,476	31.3%
Valencia/Cibola County	25,189	41.2%	420	0.7%	8,396	13.7%	111	0.2%	155	0.3%	26,844	43.9%

Source: 1980 Census.

POPULATION OF NEW MEXICO COUNTIES BY RACE (INCLUDING HISPANICS), 1980

	WHITE 1\	PERCENT OF COUNTY TOTAL	BLACK	PERCENT OF COUNTY TOTAL	NATIVE AMERICAN	PERCENT OF COUNTY TOTAL	ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER	PERCENT OF COUNTY TOTAL	SPANISH ORIGIN 2/	PERCENT OF COUNTY TOTAL
New Mexico	1,165,345	89.4%	23,071	1.8%	106,750	8.2%	7,726	0.6%	477,051	36.6%
Bernalillo County	395,516	94.2%	8,980	2.1%	11,016	2.6%	4,188	1.0%	154,638	36.8%
Catron County	2,690	98.9%	0	0.0%	30	1.1%	0	0.0%	780	28.7%
Chaves County	49,336	96.5%	1,294	2.5%	362	0.7%	111	0.2%	15,612	30.6%
Colfax County	13,366	97.8%	87	0.6%	171	1.3%	43	0.3%	6,481	47.4%
Curry County	38,445	91.5%	2,757	6.6%	270	0.6%	547	1.3%	8,153	19.4%
De Baca County	2,451	99.9%	0	0.0%	3	0.1%	0	0.0%	759	30.9%
Dona Ana County	93,507	97.1%	1,589	1.6%	762	0.8%	482	0.5%	50,171	52.1%
Eddy County	46,589	97.4%	768	1.6%	419	0.9%	79	0.2%	14,701	30.7%
Grant County	25,778	98.4%	222	0.8%	146	0.6%	58	0.2%	13,452	51.3%
Guadalupe County	4,436	98.7%	2	0.0%	17	0.4%	41	0.9%	3,716	82.7%
Harding County	1,090	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	483	44.3%
Hidalgo County	5,995	99.1%	17	0.3%	7	0.1%	30	0.5%	2,849	47.1%
Lea County	52,755	94.2%	2,731	4.9%	413	0.7%	94	0.2%	11,888	21.2%
Lincoln County	10,897	99.1%	19	0.2%	75	0.7%	6	0.1%	2,927	26.6%
Los Alamos County	17,176	97.6%	112	0.6%	70	0.4%	241	1.4%	2,075	11.8%
Luna County	15,201	97.5%	261	1.7%	75	0.5%	48	0.3%	6,171	39.6%
McKinley County	18,780	33.3%	387	0.7%	37,115	65.7%	167	0.3%	7,531	13.3%
Mora County	4,203	100.0%	0	0.0%	2	0.0%	0	0.0%	3,640	86.6%
Otero County	39,689	88.9%	2,139	4.8%	2,207	4.9%	630	1.4%	9,648	21.6%
Quay County	10,386	98.2%	110	1.0%	79	0.7%	2	0.0%	3,753	35.5%
Rio Arriba County	25,859	88.3%	39	0.1%	3,379	11.5%	5	0.0%	21,852	74.6%
Roosevelt County	15,183	96.7%	248	1.6%	215	1.4%	49	0.3%	3,378	21.5%
Sandoval County	24,971	71.8%	272	0.8%	9,471	27.2%	85	0.2%	9,586	27.5%
San Juan County	54,224	66.6%	145	0.2%	26,866	33.0%	198	0.2%	9,543	11.7%
San Miguel County	22,474	98.8%	66	0.3%	184	0.8%	27	0.1%	18,524	81.4%
Santa Fe County	72,744	96.5%	273	0.4%	2,147	2.8%	196	0.3%	41,886	55.6%
Sierra County	8,387	99.2%	16	0.2%	44	0.5%	7	0.1%	2,142	25.3%
Socorro County	11,052	88.0%	90	0.7%	1,226	9.8%	196	1.6%	5,868	46.7%
Taos County	18,161	93.3%	8	0.0%	1,273	6.5%	14	0.1%	13,448	69.1%
Torrance County	7,391	98.7%	10	0.1%	67	0.9%	23	0.3%	3,076	41.1%
Union County	4,712	99.7%	0	0.0%	3	0.1%	10	0.2%	1,476	31.2%
Valencia/Cibola County	51,901	84.9%	429	0.7%	8,636	14.1%	149	0.2%	26,844	43.9%

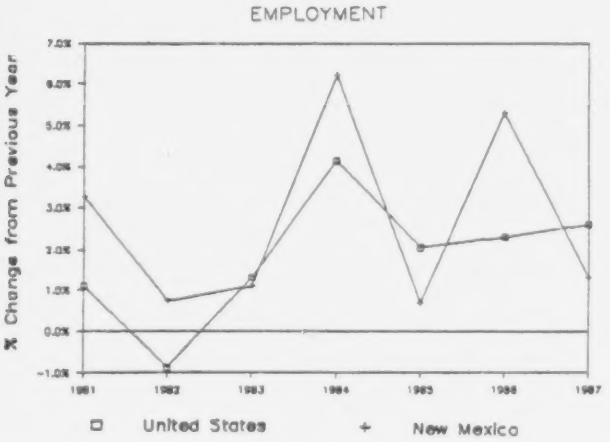
Source: 1980 Census.

1/ Includes certain Asian and Pacific Islander groups and any other races not listed on census questionnaires.

2/ An ethnic self identification designation in addition to the racial group. Differs from 1970 definition. Persons of Spanish origin (Hispanic) can be of any race.

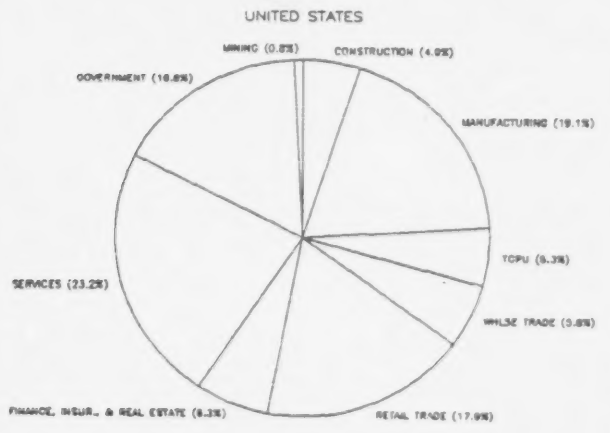
LABOR MARKET OVERVIEW

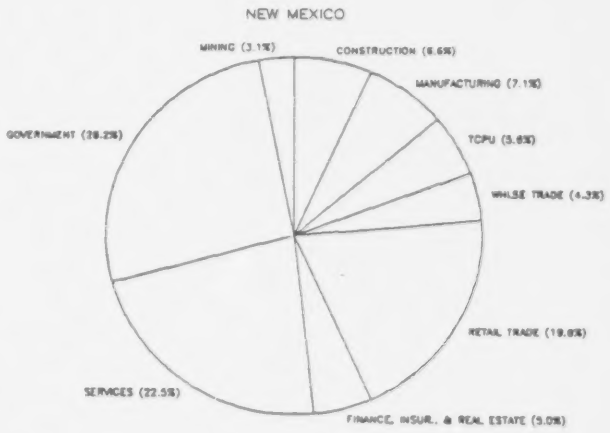
From 1980 to 1987, the New Mexico civilian labor force has grown more quickly than the nation as a whole; this is consistent with population statistics. Employment has grown in the same type of pattern as the United States, however, on the average the State has outperformed the national economy in terms of total job creation. Unemployment rates, while similar from 1980 to 1984, have been significantly higher in New Mexico since 1985.



(See corresponding table, page 23.)

The largest employment sector in New Mexico is government, followed by services and retail trade. In contrast, the United States as a whole, has significantly less government, and more manufacturing.

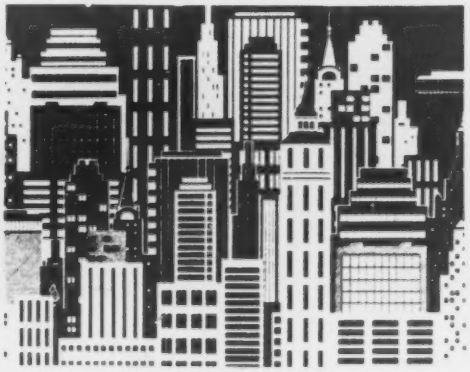




(See corresponding table, page 24.)

During the period 1980 to 1987, the state has had relatively strong growth rates in its large retail trade and services sectors, and in the smaller finance, insurance and real estate sector. Government, manufacturing, and wholesale trade show fair increases; the transportation, communication, and public utilities sector shows a very slight increase; and mining and construction reflect employment decreases. It may be important to note that from 1986 to 1987, government stayed steady at the same employment figure. (See table, pages 25 and 26.)

The 1988 economic outlook is for continued modest growth. Reduced federal spending could hurt the state's economy; approximately 15% [1/] of the jobs in New Mexico depend directly on federal spending. Expected lower personal income combined with high consumer debt will likely restrict advances in retail trade; services; and finance, insurance, and real estate. Consumer restraint will especially affect New Mexico's urban areas where trade and services are relatively more important. Construction employment is projected to continue to decrease as non-residential, multi-family and single family housing construction slows. The state's industrial sectors are encouraging. Manufacturing jobs are projected to increase 3.4% [1/], largely due to electronics manufacturing in Albuquerque, and transportation systems. Within the mining sector, oil and gas jobs are projected to increase 7% [1/] and metal mining jobs 9% [1/].



Bernalillo County consistently has one of the lower unemployment rates in the state. Much of the economic growth in the retail trade and services sectors is concentrated in the Albuquerque area. Also, most mining operations are outside of Bernalillo County, so the mining slump which effected some parts of the state significantly, had little effect on Bernalillo County. Mora County continues to have the highest unemployment rate in the state. (See table, page 31.) Page 32 shows the population and unemployment rates for each county in map format.

1/ UNM Bureau of Business and Economic Research "New Mexico Business"

LABOR FORCE DATA FOR THE UNITED STATES AND NEW MEXICO, 1980 - 1987

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE								
UNITED STATES	106,940,000	108,670,000	110,204,000	111,551,000	113,544,000	115,462,000	117,834,000	119,865,000
% Change From Previous Year		1.6%	1.4%	1.2%	1.8%	1.7%	2.1%	1.7%
NEW MEXICO	562,000	579,000	596,000	609,000	628,000	642,000	678,000	685,000
% Change From Previous Year		3.0%	2.9%	2.2%	3.1%	2.2%	5.6%	1.0%
EMPLOYMENT								
UNITED STATES	99,303,000	100,397,000	99,526,000	100,834,000	105,005,000	107,150,000	109,597,000	112,440,000
% Change From Previous Year		1.1%	-0.9%	1.3%	4.1%	2.0%	2.3%	2.6%
NEW MEXICO	520,000	537,000	541,000	547,000	581,000	585,000	616,000	624,000
% Change From Previous Year		3.3%	0.7%	1.1%	6.2%	0.7%	5.3%	1.3%
UNEMPLOYMENT								
UNITED STATES	7,637,000	8,273,000	10,678,000	10,717,000	8,539,000	8,312,000	8,237,000	7,425,000
% Change From Previous Year		8.3%	29.1%	0.4%	-20.3%	-2.7%	-0.9%	-9.9%
Unemploy. Rate	7.1%	7.6%	9.7%	9.6%	7.5%	7.2%	7.0%	6.2%
NEW MEXICO	42,000	42,000	55,000	62,000	47,000	57,000	62,000	61,000
% Change From Previous Year		0.0%	31.0%	12.7%	-24.2%	21.3%	8.8%	-1.6%
Unemploy. Rate	7.5%	7.3%	9.2%	10.1%	7.5%	8.8%	9.2%	8.9%

NONAGRIGULTURAL EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES, NEW MEXICO, AND THE ALBUQUERQUE MSA
1986

INDUSTRY	UNITED STATES 1/ 1986 ANNUAL AVERAGE	UNITED STATES 1/ PERCENT OF TOTAL	NEW MEXICO 1986 ANNUAL AVERAGE	NEW MEXICO PERCENT OF TOTAL	ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1986 ANNUAL AVERAGE	ALBUQUERQUE MSA PERCENT OF TOTAL
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	99,610,000	100.0%	528,100	100.0%	227,700	100.0%
MINING	783,000	0.8%	16,200	3.1%	200	0.1%
CONSTRUCTION	4,904,000	4.9%	35,100	6.6%	17,000	7.5%
MANUFACTURING	18,994,000	19.1%	37,400	7.1%	19,700	8.7%
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	5,244,000	5.3%	29,400	5.6%	12,300	5.4%
WHOLESALE TRADE	5,735,000	5.8%	22,700	4.3%	14,100	6.2%
RETAIL TRADE	17,845,000	17.9%	103,600	19.6%	44,000	19.3%
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	6,297,000	6.3%	26,600	5.0%	14,200	6.2%
SERVICES	23,099,000	23.2%	118,900	22.5%	61,500	27.0%
GOVERNMENT	16,711,000	16.8%	138,200	26.2%	44,700	19.6%

1/ Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics "Monthly Labor Review" November 1987

NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT IN THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO, ANNUAL AVERAGES
1980 THROUGH 1987

INDUSTRY	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1980-87 CHANGE	1980-87 PERCENT CHANGE	1986-87 CHANGE	1986-87 PERCENT CHANGE
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	465,400	475,500	473,600	479,500	502,800	520,700	528,100	529,500	64,100	13.8%	1,400	0.3%
MINING	29,400	31,200	26,300	21,000	21,600	21,000	16,200	15,000	(14,400)	-49.0%	(1,200)	-7.4%
Metal Mining	10,700	9,400	5,800	4,000	3,900	3,200	2,300	2,100	(8,600)	-80.4%	(200)	-8.7%
Bituminous Coal, Quarrying, Etc	5,300	5,500	5,100	4,000	4,300	4,200	4,000	4,000	(1,300)	-24.5%	0	0.0%
Oil & Gas Extraction	13,400	16,300	15,400	13,000	13,400	13,600	9,900	8,900	(4,500)	-33.6%	(1,000)	-10.1%
CONSTRUCTION	32,100	33,300	32,100	33,700	36,600	37,500	35,100	31,600	(500)	-1.6%	(3,500)	-10.0%
MANUFACTURING	34,400	34,300	34,100	34,400	36,500	37,300	37,400	38,400	4,000	11.6%	1,000	2.7%
DURABLE GOODS	20,500	21,000	21,400	21,900	23,600	24,200	24,500	25,500	5,000	24.4%	1,000	4.1%
Lumber and Wood Products	2,600	2,600	2,100	2,300	2,600	2,600	2,700	2,600	0	0.0%	(100)	-3.7%
Elec & Electronic Equipment	3,500	3,500	4,400	4,900	6,400	5,900	4,800	4,900	1,400	40.0%	100	2.1%
Transportation Equipment	3,900	3,800	4,100	3,900	3,500	4,000	4,100	4,700	800	20.5%	600	14.6%
Other Durable Goods	10,500	11,200	10,900	10,700	11,200	11,700	13,000	13,400	2,900	27.6%	400	3.1%
NONDURABLE GOODS	13,800	13,300	12,800	12,600	12,900	13,000	12,900	12,800	(1,000)	-7.2%	(100)	-0.8%
Food & Kindred Products	4,600	4,100	3,900	4,000	4,100	4,200	4,200	4,100	(500)	-10.9%	(100)	-2.4%
Textiles & Apparel	3,800	3,600	3,000	2,600	2,500	2,400	2,400	2,600	(1,200)	-31.6%	200	8.3%
Other Nondurable Goods	5,500	5,700	5,900	6,000	6,300	6,500	6,300	6,100	600	10.9%	(200)	-3.2%
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS, AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	28,300	29,200	29,900	29,500	30,000	30,000	29,400	28,700	400	1.4%	(700)	-2.4%
Railroad Transportation	3,100	3,100	2,500	2,300	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,200	(900)	-29.0%	(200)	-8.3%
Trucking & Warehousing	5,400	5,700	5,700	5,500	6,000	6,200	6,000	6,000	600	11.1%	0	0.0%
Other Transportation	3,500	3,600	3,800	3,900	4,100	4,200	4,400	4,600	1,100	31.4%	200	4.5%
Communication	7,500	7,500	8,000	8,000	7,700	7,400	6,900	6,800	(700)	-9.3%	(100)	-1.4%
Elec, Gas & Sanitary Services	8,800	9,300	9,800	9,700	9,700	9,800	9,700	9,100	300	3.4%	(600)	-6.2%
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	103,400	106,000	108,300	110,700	117,500	122,600	126,300	128,000	24,600	23.8%	1,700	1.3%
WHOLESALE TRADE	21,400	22,500	22,200	21,500	22,400	23,000	22,700	22,700	1,300	6.1%	0	0.0%
Durable Goods	12,900	13,600	13,300	12,600	13,200	13,600	13,400	13,200	300	2.3%	(200)	-1.5%
Nondurable Goods	8,500	8,900	91,000	9,000	9,200	9,400	9,300	9,500	1,000	11.8%	200	2.2%
RETAIL TRADE	82,000	83,500	86,100	89,200	95,100	99,600	103,600	105,300	23,300	28.4%	1,700	1.6%
General Merchandise Stores	10,700	10,700	10,800	10,300	10,300	10,900	11,900	12,200	1,500	14.0%	300	2.5%
Food Stores	11,600	12,200	12,400	12,800	14,000	14,500	15,400	14,900	3,300	28.4%	(500)	-3.2%
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	12,600	11,900	11,800	12,100	12,700	13,000	13,000	13,000	400	3.2%	0	0.0%
Eating & Drinking Places	26,500	27,800	29,500	31,500	33,700	35,400	37,500	39,300	12,800	48.3%	1,800	4.8%
Other Retail Trade	20,700	20,900	21,400	22,600	24,400	25,700	25,900	25,800	5,100	24.6%	(100)	-0.4%

INDUSTRY	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1980-87 CHANGE	1980-87 PERCENT CHANGE	1986-87 CHANGE	1986-87 PERCENT CHANGE
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	21,100	21,500	21,900	23,200	24,800	25,800	26,600	27,100	6,000	28.4%	500	1.9%
Banking	7,000	7,400	7,700	8,100	8,300	8,300	8,100	8,000	1,000	14.3%	(100)	-1.2%
Ins Carriers, Agents & Brokers	5,400	5,400	5,400	5,500	5,800	2,700	6,400	6,700	1,300	24.1%	300	4.7%
Other Fin, Ins & Real Estate	8,600	8,700	8,800	9,600	10,700	5,300	12,100	12,500	3,900	45.3%	400	3.3%
SERVICES	91,800	94,100	95,500	99,700	106,300	113,200	118,900	122,500	30,700	33.4%	3,600	3.0%
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	9,700	9,900	10,200	10,300	10,600	10,900	11,300	11,400	1,700	17.5%	100	0.9%
Personal Services	4,600	4,600	4,800	5,100	5,600	5,800	5,800	5,900	1,300	28.3%	100	1.7%
Business Services	18,900	20,400	21,000	22,000	24,400	26,700	28,500	29,400	10,500	55.6%	900	3.2%
Health Services	20,800	22,300	23,800	25,100	26,000	27,100	29,300	30,400	9,600	46.2%	1,100	3.8%
Social Services	10,300	8,900	6,600	6,600	7,000	7,100	6,900	6,800	(3,500)	-34.0%	(100)	-1.4%
Membership Org	5,300	4,900	4,800	5,400	5,700	6,300	6,400	6,700	1,400	26.4%	300	4.7%
Other Services	22,200	23,100	24,200	25,200	27,100	29,300	30,600	31,900	9,700	43.7%	1,300	4.2%
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	125,000	125,800	125,600	127,200	129,700	133,300	138,200	138,200	13,200	10.6%	0	0.0%
Federal Government	30,200	29,900	29,200	29,100	29,700	30,100	30,000	30,400	200	0.7%	400	1.3%
State Government	42,700	44,100	43,100	43,600	44,600	47,200	50,600	48,500	5,800	13.6%	(2,100)	-4.2%
Local Government	52,000	51,900	53,200	54,500	55,400	56,100	57,600	59,400	7,400	14.2%	1,800	3.1%

NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT IN THE ALBUQUERQUE MSA, ANNUAL AVERAGES
1980 THROUGH 1987

INDUSTRY	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1980-87 CHANGE	1980-87 PERCENT CHANGE	1986-87 CHANGE	1986-87 PERCENT CHANGE
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	183,000	184,600	186,200	195,000	208,400	220,300	227,700	231,400	48,400	26.4%	3,700	1.6%
MINING	300	300	200	200	300	200	200	200	(100)	-33.3%	0	0.0%
CONSTRUCTION	12,600	11,500	11,400	13,100	15,500	17,700	17,000	15,900	3,300	26.2%	(1,100)	-6.5%
MANUFACTURING	17,200	17,400	17,400	17,800	18,800	19,200	19,700	20,000	2,800	16.3%	300	1.5%
DURABLE GOODS	11,700	11,900	12,100	12,400	13,400	13,600	14,100	14,500	2,800	23.9%	400	2.8%
NONDURABLE GOODS	5,600	5,500	5,200	5,400	5,500	5,500	5,600	5,500	(100)	-1.8%	(100)	-1.8%
TRANSP., COMMUNICATIONS, & PUB. UT.	11,500	11,700	11,900	11,900	12,100	12,100	12,300	12,300	800	7.0%	0	0.0%
Transportation	5,300	5,400	5,200	5,200	5,500	5,600	5,900	5,900	600	11.3%	0	0.0%
Communication	4,100	4,100	4,400	4,400	4,200	3,900	3,800	3,800	(300)	-7.3%	0	0.0%
Elec, Gas, & Sanitary Services	2,000	2,200	2,400	2,400	2,500	2,500	2,700	2,500	500	25.0%	(200)	-7.4%
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	46,300	47,000	47,200	49,300	52,900	56,200	58,100	59,600	13,300	28.7%	1,500	2.6%
WHOLESALE TRADE	12,700	13,200	13,000	13,000	13,700	14,200	14,100	14,100	1,400	11.0%	0	0.0%
Durable Goods	8,500	8,800	8,600	8,400	8,900	9,500	9,500	9,500	1,000	11.8%	0	0.0%
Nondurable Goods	4,200	4,400	4,400	4,700	4,800	4,700	4,600	4,700	500	11.9%	100	2.2%
RETAIL TRADE	33,600	33,800	34,200	36,300	39,200	42,000	44,000	45,400	11,800	35.1%	1,400	3.2%
General Merchandise Stores	4,300	4,200	4,100	3,900	4,100	4,600	4,800	5,000	700	16.3%	200	4.2%
Food Stores	3,900	4,000	3,700	3,800	4,300	4,800	5,000	5,100	1,200	30.8%	100	2.0%
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	4,400	4,200	4,200	4,300	4,600	4,700	4,800	4,600	200	4.5%	(200)	-4.2%
Eating & Drinking Places	11,400	11,900	12,400	13,700	14,800	15,900	17,000	18,000	6,600	57.9%	1,000	5.9%
Other Retail Trade	9,600	9,600	9,900	10,500	11,400	12,200	12,400	12,800	3,200	33.3%	400	3.2%
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	10,600	10,700	10,700	11,500	12,500	13,500	14,200	14,800	4,200	39.6%	600	4.2%
Banking	2,700	2,800	2,900	3,000	3,100	3,200	3,100	3,200	500	18.5%	100	3.2%
Ins Carriers, Agents & Brokers	3,300	3,400	3,300	3,300	3,500	3,700	4,000	4,200	900	27.3%	200	5.0%
Other Fin, Ins, & Real Estate	4,600	4,500	4,600	5,200	5,900	6,500	7,100	7,400	2,800	60.9%	300	4.2%
SERVICES	42,500	44,300	46,500	49,200	53,400	57,600	61,500	63,700	21,200	49.9%	2,200	3.6%
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	2,500	2,600	2,700	2,900	3,000	3,300	3,700	3,900	1,400	56.0%	200	5.4%
Health Services	9,700	10,500	11,200	11,700	12,400	13,000	14,000	14,400	4,700	48.5%	400	2.9%
Social Services	2,400	2,400	2,300	2,500	2,700	2,800	2,800	2,900	500	20.8%	100	3.6%
Membership Org	1,500	1,600	1,600	1,700	1,800	1,800	1,900	1,900	400	26.7%	0	0.0%
Other Services	26,300	27,300	28,600	30,400	33,500	36,700	39,100	40,600	14,300	54.4%	1,500	3.8%
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	42,000	41,800	41,000	41,900	42,900	43,700	44,700	45,000	3,000	7.1%	300	0.7%
Federal Government	12,600	12,600	12,200	12,300	12,300	12,600	12,900	13,200	600	4.8%	300	2.3%
State Government	11,400	11,800	11,400	11,500	12,000	12,600	12,800	11,900	500	4.4%	(900)	-7.0%
Local Government	18,000	17,400	17,400	18,100	18,600	18,500	19,000	19,800	1,800	10.0%	800	4.2%

NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT IN THE LAS CRUCES MSA, ANNUAL AVERAGES
1980 THROUGH 1987

INDUSTRY	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1980-87 CHANGE	1980-87 PERCENT CHANGE	1986-87 CHANGE	1986-87 PERCENT CHANGE
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	29,500	30,075	31,450	33,300	35,100	36,800	40,200	40,300	10,800	36.6%	100	0.2%
MINING	0	25	0	0	0	50	100	100	100	ERR	0	0.0%
CONSTRUCTION	1,825	1,725	1,725	2,300	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,200	375	20.5%	(300)	-12.0%
MANUFACTURING	2,650	2,750	2,975	3,300	3,200	3,200	3,500	4,100	1,450	54.7%	600	17.1%
DURABLE GOODS	1,100	1,125	1,300	1,350	1,100	1,200	1,500	1,700	600	54.5%	200	13.3%
NONDURABLE GOODS	1,550	1,625	1,675	1,900	2,100	2,000	2,100	2,400	850	54.8%	300	14.3%
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS, AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	1,150	1,200	1,300	1,300	1,350	1,350	1,300	1,300	150	13.0%	0	0.0%
Transportation	525	550	575	550	550	550	500	500	(25)	-4.8%	0	0.0%
Comm, Elec, Gas, & Sanitary Svs	625	650	725	750	800	850	800	800	175	28.0%	0	0.0%
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	5,300	5,600	5,950	6,300	7,050	7,450	7,600	8,100	2,800	52.8%	500	6.6%
WHOLESALE TRADE	825	900	825	750	850	800	800	900	75	9.1%	100	12.5%
RETAIL TRADE	4,475	4,700	5,125	5,500	6,200	6,600	6,800	7,200	2,725	60.9%	400	5.9%
General Merchandise Stores	600	775	800	750	750	800	900	900	300	50.0%	0	0.0%
Food Stores	575	575	700	750	950	950	1,000	1,000	425	73.9%	0	0.0%
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	775	725	750	750	800	850	900	1,000	225	29.0%	100	11.1%
Eating & Drinking Places	1,525	1,650	1,850	2,100	2,400	2,600	2,600	2,800	1,275	83.6%	200	7.7%
Other Retail Trade	1,000	975	1,025	1,250	1,350	1,400	1,400	1,500	500	50.0%	100	7.1%
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	1,175	1,225	1,225	1,300	1,400	1,550	1,600	1,600	425	36.2%	0	0.0%
SERVICES	4,025	4,050	4,225	4,400	4,700	5,200	5,700	6,300	2,275	56.5%	600	10.5%
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	650	625	625	600	550	550	600	700	50	7.7%	100	16.7%
Business Services	675	750	725	650	750	850	1,000	1,300	625	92.6%	300	30.0%
Health Services	650	700	825	950	1,050	1,300	1,600	1,700	1,050	161.5%	100	6.3%
Social Services	500	350	300	300	300	300	300	300	(200)	-40.0%	0	0.0%
Other Services	1,550	1,625	1,750	1,900	2,000	2,200	2,200	2,200	650	41.9%	0	0.0%
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	13,375	13,525	14,050	14,400	14,600	15,400	17,900	16,600	3,225	24.1%	(1,300)	-7.3%
Federal Government	4,300	4,250	4,350	4,400	4,500	4,600	4,400	4,400	100	2.3%	0	0.0%
State Government	5,050	5,100	5,200	5,400	5,500	6,100	8,500	7,000	1,950	38.6%	(1,500)	-17.6%
Local Government	4,025	4,175	4,500	4,600	4,500	4,700	5,000	5,200	1,175	29.2%	200	4.0%

NONAGRICUTURAL EMPLOYMENT IN THE SANTA FE MSA, ANNUAL AVERAGES
1980 THROUGH 1987

INDUSTRY	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1980-87 CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE	1986-87 CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	41,200	42,900	43,700	45,700	48,000	50,600	53,000	53,900	12,700	30.8%	900	1.7%
MINING	150	200	150	150	150	150	100	100	(50)	-33.3%	0	0.0%
CONSTRUCTION	2,100	2,300	2,400	3,300	3,500	3,400	3,000	2,500	400	19.0%	(500)	-16.7%
MANUFACTURING	1,400	1,350	1,350	1,350	1,450	1,500	1,600	1,700	300	21.4%	100	6.3%
DURABLE GOODS	900	850	850	800	850	900	1,000	1,100	200	22.2%	100	10.0%
NONDURABLE GOODS	450	500	500	500	600	600	600	600	150	33.3%	0	0.0%
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS, AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	950	1,000	1,100	1,150	1,150	1,200	1,200	1,200	250	26.3%	0	0.0%
Transportation	250	250	300	300	800	350	400	400	150	60.0%	0	0.0%
Comm, Elec, Gas, & Sanitary Svs	700	750	800	850	300	850	800	800	100	14.3%	0	0.0%
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	7,000	7,100	7,500	8,200	8,600	9,300	10,200	10,500	3,500	50.0%	300	2.9%
WHOLESALE TRADE	500	550	600	650	650	650	700	800	300	60.0%	100	14.3%
RETAIL TRADE	6,500	6,600	6,900	7,600	7,900	8,650	9,500	9,700	3,200	49.2%	200	2.1%
General Merchandise Stores	750	750	750	750	1,200	750	900	1,000	250	33.3%	100	11.1%
Food Stores	900	850	1,050	1,150	800	1,250	1,400	1,300	400	44.4%	(100)	-7.1%
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	900	800	800	850	400	850	900	800	(100)	-11.1%	(100)	-11.1%
Eating & Drinking Places	2,200	2,300	2,600	2,900	3,100	3,400	3,800	4,100	1,900	86.4%	300	7.9%
Other Retail Trade	1,750	1,800	1,800	1,950	2,100	2,400	2,500	2,500	750	42.9%	0	0.0%
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	1,500	1,550	1,650	1,700	1,850	1,950	2,000	2,000	500	33.3%	0	0.0%
SERVICES	9,400	9,800	10,600	11,000	11,900	12,600	13,500	14,300	4,900	52.1%	800	5.9%
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	1,300	1,300	1,350	1,400	1,500	1,650	1,800	1,800	500	38.5%	0	0.0%
Business Services	1,700	2,000	2,200	2,300	2,600	3,000	3,200	3,300	1,600	94.1%	100	3.1%
Health Services	2,000	2,100	2,300	2,400	2,600	2,700	3,000	3,200	1,200	60.0%	200	6.7%
Social Services	700	650	700	650	650	550	600	600	(100)	-14.3%	0	0.0%
Other Services	3,700	3,800	4,100	4,300	4,600	4,700	4,900	5,300	1,600	43.2%	400	8.2%
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	18,700	19,600	18,900	18,800	19,400	20,500	21,300	21,600	2,900	15.5%	300	1.4%
Federal Government	1,800	1,800	1,500	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	(200)	-11.1%	0	0.0%
State Government	13,700	14,600	14,100	13,900	14,300	15,300	16,000	16,100	2,400	17.5%	100	0.6%
Local Government	3,100	3,200	3,300	3,400	3,500	3,600	3,700	3,900	800	25.8%	200	5.4%

EMPLOYMENT GAIN OR LOSS BY INDUSTRY - NEW MEXICO, ALBUQUERQUE MSA, AND BALANCE OF THE STATE
1986 TO 1987

INDUSTRY	NEW MEXICO - STATEWIDE			ALBUQUERQUE MSA			BALANCE OF THE STATE		
	NUMERIC GAIN OR LOSS	PERCENT OF GAIN	PERCENT OF LOSS	NUMERIC GAIN OR LOSS	PERCENT OF GAIN	PERCENT OF LOSS	NUMERIC GAIN OR LOSS	PERCENT OF GAIN	PERCENT OF LOSS
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT									
Total Gain	6,800	100.0%	N/A	4,800	100.0%	N/A	2,400	100.0%	N/A
Total Loss	(5,400)	N/A	100.0%	(1,100)	N/A	100.0%	(4,700)	N/A	100.0%
MINING	(1,200)	N/A	22.2%	0	N/A	N/A	(1,200)	N/A	25.5%
CONSTRUCTION	(3,500)	N/A	64.8%	(1,100)	N/A	100.0%	(2,400)	N/A	51.1%
MANUFACTURING	1,000	14.7%	N/A	300	6.3%	N/A	700	29.2%	N/A
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	(700)	N/A	13.0%	0	N/A	N/A	(700)	N/A	14.9%
WHOLESALE TRADE	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
RETAIL TRADE	1,700	25.0%	N/A	1,400	29.2%	N/A	300	12.5%	N/A
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	500	7.4%	N/A	600	12.5%	N/A	(100)	N/A	2.1%
SERVICES	3,600	52.9%	N/A	2,200	45.8%	N/A	1,400	58.3%	N/A
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	0	N/A	N/A	300	6.3%	N/A	(300)	N/A	6.4%

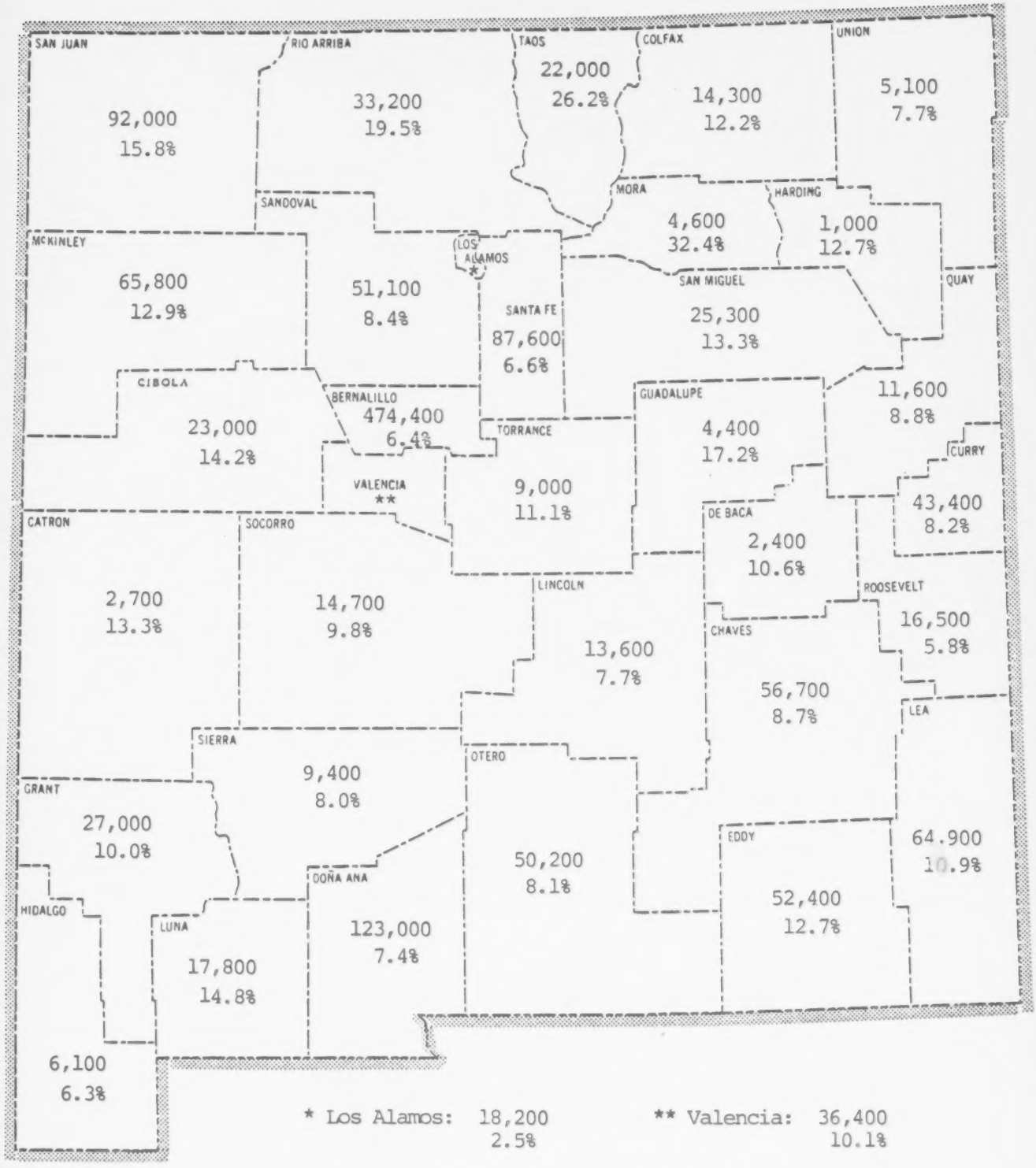
LABOR FORCE DATA FOR THE UNITED STATES, NEW MEXICO, AND SUBSTATE AREAS
1986 AND 1987

	1986 ANNUAL AVERAGE			1987 ANNUAL AVERAGE		
	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED	UNEMPL. RATE	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED	UNEMPL. RATE
UNITED STATES	117,834,000	8,237,000	7.0%	119,865,000	7,425,000	6.2%
NEW MEXICO	678,000	62,000	9.1%	685,000	61,000	8.9%
Bernalillo County	256,386	16,378	6.4%	261,004	16,806	6.4%
Balance of State	421,614	45,622	10.8%	423,996	44,194	10.4%
Catron County	1,158	170	14.7%	1,272	169	13.3%
Chaves County	22,400	2,185	9.8%	22,867	1,987	8.7%
Cibola County	8,982	1,635	18.2%	9,258	1,311	14.2%
Colfax County	7,176	999	13.9%	7,118	867	12.2%
Curry County	17,332	1,264	7.3%	17,182	1,401	8.2%
De Baca County	952	115	12.1%	979	104	10.6%
Dona Ana County	55,269	4,047	7.3%	55,377	4,094	7.4%
Eddy County	22,071	3,141	14.2%	20,996	2,657	12.7%
Grant County	9,941	1,161	11.7%	10,339	1,033	10.0%
Guadalupe County	1,697	242	14.3%	1,715	295	17.2%
Harding County	447	58	13.0%	464	59	12.7%
Hidalgo County	2,450	157	6.4%	2,580	162	6.3%
Lea County	25,241	3,173	12.6%	23,052	2,509	10.9%
Lincoln County	7,070	534	7.6%	6,832	525	7.7%
Los Alamos County	12,375	227	1.8%	12,612	315	2.5%
Luna County	5,784	861	14.9%	5,932	877	14.8%
McKinley County	17,340	2,304	13.3%	17,631	2,279	12.9%
Mora County	1,384	511	36.9%	1,380	447	32.4%
Otero County	17,683	1,421	8.0%	18,021	1,462	8.1%
Quay County	4,581	424	9.3%	4,709	416	8.8%
Rio Arriba County	13,645	2,712	19.9%	14,142	2,753	19.5%
Roosevelt County	7,342	396	5.4%	7,570	440	5.8%
Sandoval County	22,622	1,973	8.7%	24,061	2,022	8.4%
San Juan County	35,739	5,730	16.0%	34,356	5,440	15.8%
San Miguel County	10,005	1,312	13.1%	10,126	1,348	13.3%
Santa Fe County	51,937	3,249	6.3%	52,743	3,458	6.6%
Sierra County	2,525	187	7.4%	2,646	213	8.0%
Socorro County	5,718	536	9.4%	5,985	585	9.8%
Taos County	10,556	2,829	26.8%	10,781	2,829	26.2%
Torrance County	3,313	387	11.7%	3,557	394	11.1%
Union County	2,137	176	8.2%	2,146	166	7.7%
Valencia County	14,743	1,506	10.2%	15,568	1,579	10.1%

NOTE: Estimates are not seasonally adjusted.
Estimates are subject to revision
1/87 Benchmark (2/20/88)

NEW MEXICO

POPULATION AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY COUNTY



* Los Alamos: 18,200 2.5%

** Valencia: 36,400 10.1%

POPULATION JULY 1, 1986
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE 1987 ANNUAL AVERAGE

NEW MEXICO

Employment Status of the Civilian Noninstitutional Population

1986 Annual Averages

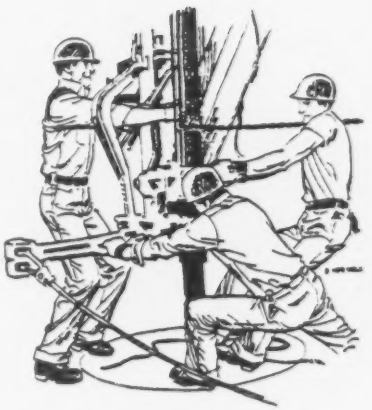
Selected Categories	Population	Civilian Labor Force			
		Total	Employed	Unemployed	Unemployment Rate 1/
Total, 16 years and older	1,046,000	672,000	610,000	62,000	9.2%
Men	513,000	390,000	352,000	38,000	9.7%
Women	533,000	281,000	258,000	24,000	8.5%
Both sexes, 16-19 years	94,000	51,000	39,000	12,000	22.9%
White	946,000	616,000	567,000	50,000	8.1%
Men	467,000	360,000	330,000	31,000	8.5%
Women	479,000	256,000	237,000	19,000	7.4%
Both Sexes, 16-19 years	84,000	48,000	37,000	10,000	21.7%
Black	14,000	11,000	10,000	1,000	7.8%
Men	9,000	2/	2/	2/	9.1%
Women	5,000	2/	2/	2/	5.6%
Both Sexes, 16-19 years	1,000	2/	2/	2/	20.3%
Hispanic Origin 3/	391,000	245,000	215,000	30,000	12.2%
Men	198,000	149,000	129,000	20,000	13.3%
Women	193,000	96,000	86,000	10,000	10.4%
Both Sexes, 16-19 years	42,000	23,000	18,000	5,000	22.3%

1/ Unemployment rates are calculated from unrounded labor force and unemployment estimates.
2/ Data did not meet reliability criterion due to small sample size.
3/ Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race; however, the majority are in the white category.

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.
SOURCE: Current Population Survey, U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

DETAILED INDUSTRIAL TRENDS

MINING



The mining sector as a whole has experienced a 52% decrease in employment from 1981 to 1987. Although the picture has been bleak for some time, during 1987 the month to month employment figures show that mining activity is starting to pick up.

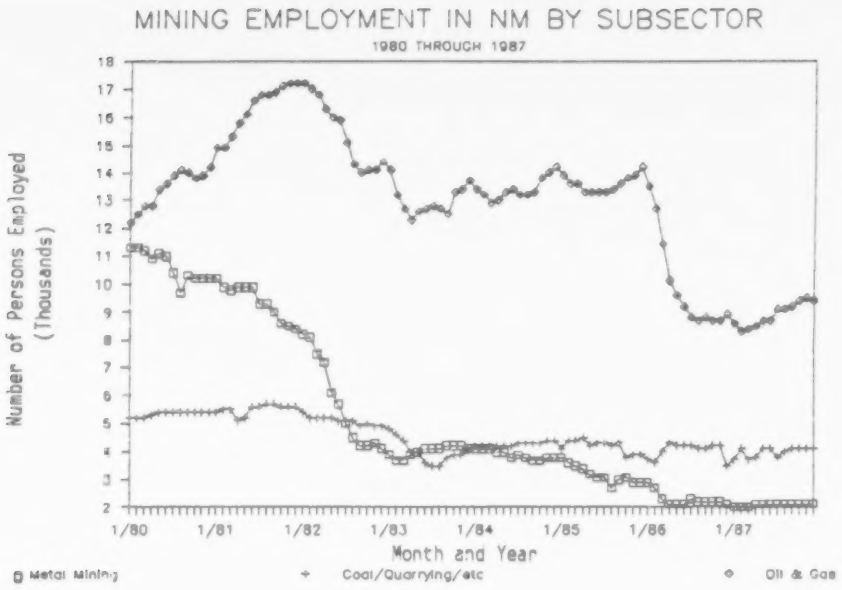
Metal mining employment increased by 1.7% during the fourth quarter of 1987, and, in 1988 is expected to grow 9% over 1987. The price of copper increased significantly during 1987, causing copper production to increase. Uranium production also increased during 1987, but employment remained steady.

Employment in the coal/quarrying subsector has remained steady since 1983. In 1987 both production and sales of New Mexico coal declined, however, the average price per ton increased slightly. New Mexico production of potash increased during 1987, largely due to an agreement by Canadian potash producers to sell their product at fair market value. This resulted in price increases for both Canadian and United States potash, allowing New Mexico to increase both production and employment.

Oil and gas extraction, currently the largest mining subsector, has declined 45% in employment since 1981. This decrease is attributed to the dramatic drop in oil prices. During the fourth quarter of 1987 oil and gas employment increased 8.9%. Assuming oil prices remain in the $18 to $20 per barrel range, modest improvements in New Mexico's oil and gas industry should be expected in 1988.

MINING EMPLOYMENT IN NEW MEXICO

1980 THROUGH 1987



PROJECTS/DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MINING INDUSTRY

Carlsbad/Artesia Area:
Canadian potash producers and the U.S. government reached an agreement which should halt the dumping of Canadian potash on the U.S. market, thereby resulting in long term stability for the U.S. industry. According to industry officials, unfair foreign competition has caused the loss of about 2,000 Carlsbad area jobs in recent years, and the recent agreement should preserve the 1,700 potash jobs remaining at the five operating mines in the area. (January 1988)

Grants Area:
Homestake Mining has hired 24 employees to process uranium ore from Chevron's Mount Taylor mine. Officials stated that there were nearly 500 applications for the 24 jobs. An additional ten workers will be hired once rebuilding and maintenance work is completed. (January 1988)

Raton Area:
Kaiser Coal laid off about 15 miners from its York Canyon facility in late December. Company officials stated market conditions did not justify continuing its underground mining operations. Kaiser Coal is in the process of selling its York Canyon operation to Pittsburg and Midway Coal Mining Co. The mine's operating status will be reevaluated on a weekly basis, and the underground facilities will reopen as soon as the market improves. (January 1988)

Roswell Area:
Hondo Oil and Gas Company, a Roswell-based independent oil producing company, is merging with Pauley Petroleum Inc. of Los Angeles which will result in additional jobs at the firm's Roswell headquarters. According to Hondo officials, the present

staff of 100 in Roswell could double within the next one to two years. (September 1987)

Silver City/Lordsburg Area:
The price of copper has risen to $1.42 per pound in recent weeks, and industry analysts predict that the metal is heading even higher in the near future. Current copper prices are the highest since the record high of $1.74 per pound in 1974. This bodes well for the Silver City area since the copper mining and smelting industry plays a major part in the local economy. (January 1988)

The recently opened copper mine in Pinos Altos, which is operated jointly by Cyprus Metals Corporation and St. Cloud Mining Company, is now employing about 30 workers. The mine is expected to produce 100,000 tons of ore per year over the next three years. Ore from the mine is being shipped to St. Cloud's mill near Winston in Sierra County for processing, and about 40 workers have been hired at the mill. (December 1987/February 1988)

Phelps Dodge management recently disclosed that, at the current mining rate, the ore body at its Tyrone Branch will only last until sometime in the early 1990s. The company's other Grant County copper mine, at Santa Rita, has reserves adequate for mining until about 2008. According to Phelps Dodge officials, copper mining has been underway at the Santa Rita property since as early as 1801. (February 1988)

A Nevada corporation, Casco de Oro, Inc., has submitted a plan of operations to the Gila National Forest to operate a placer gold mine in the Burro Mountains, northeast of Lordsburg. According to company officials, the mine could employ up to 90 persons for the three to four years it would take to exhaust the 700,000 ton ore body. (February 1988)

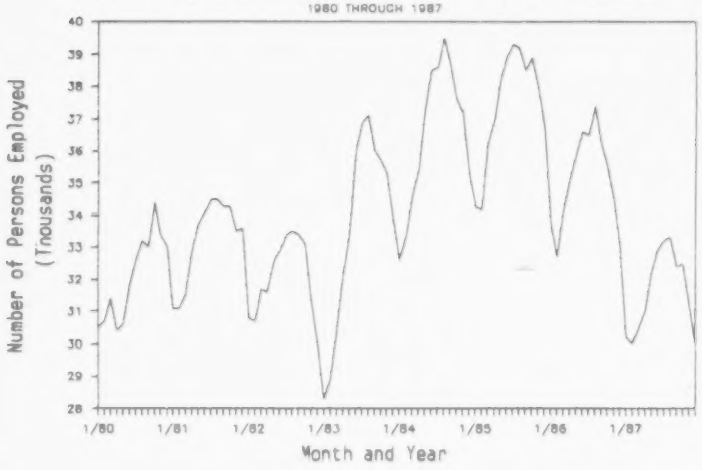
CONSTRUCTION

The cyclical construction industry has been on the decline since record-setting employment in 1985. Nineteen hundred eighty-five was a year of overbuilding in the multifamily and commercial areas. Construction jobs should continue to decrease slightly during 1988, but the employment picture should improve later in the year as expected lower interest rates spur demand for single family homes.

The fiscal 1989 federal budget proposed by President Reagan contains approximately $200 million in new construction for New Mexico; this is approximately 20% below last year's military construction expenditures. The largest state-related request is $43 million for construction and upgrading of roads leading to the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant near Carlsbad.

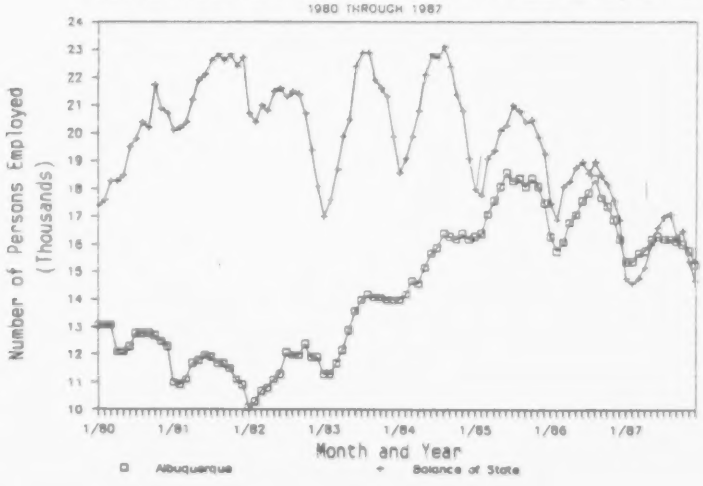
CONSTRUCTION EMPLOYMENT IN NEW MEXICO

1980 THROUGH 1987



CONSTRUCTION EMPLOYMENT IN ALB & B/S

1980 THROUGH 1987



PROJECTS/DEVELOPMENTS IN THE CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY

Alamogordo Area:
Plans are underway to open a Wal-Mart discount department store in Alamogordo. The 65,900-square-foot store will be located in a new shopping center on U.S. 70 and 54, with an expected opening date of late 1988. Construction should begin on the new store early this summer. (February 1988)

Ongoing construction at the Orogrande site will continue, according to officials, but no new construction will be initiated this year. Fluor Constructors of Irvine, CA was awarded the contract for building roads, utilities, and structures to house the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) project. Construction on the SDI laser project is expected to peak in 1989, when up to 110 workers could be employed. (February 1988)

Albuquerque Area:
After several meetings, hearings, and discussions, the Bernalillo Town Council voted to annex 67 acres of land northwest of town; the land was then zoned to allow the construction of a wallboard plant. Centex American Gypsum Co. plans to build a $25 million wallboard plant which could employ about 90 people. A construction start-up date for the plant has not been determined. (December 1987)

Although they have not made a final selection, the Sheraton Corp. has decided to build a destination resort in the Albuquerque area. The resort will include a hotel, restaurants and a 36-hole golf course. The sites being considered are in Rio Rancho, the east side of the Sandias, and halfway between Albuquerque and Santa Fe. (December 1987)

A group of Albuquerque investors plan to build a high-tech research park on 40 acres just south of Eubank and Gibson SE. The group, called Opportunity Research Park Partnership, expects the facility will attract out-of-state firms, along with current Albuquerque firms that contract with Sandia Labs. Ground breaking for the development is planned for March of this year. (February 1988)

Madden/Center City Associates plans to build a $100 million hotel-office development complex in downtown Albuquerque. The Sandia Foundation will lease 25 acres directly west of I-25 between Lomas Boulevard and Mountain Road for the complex; the project is expected to take 10 years to be completely developed. (February 1988)

The Jaynes Corp. was awarded a $21.7 million contract to construct the Albuquerque International Airport's multi-level parking garage. The four-level garage will sit on 28.4 acres and will accommodate 3,500 vehicles. The garage is part of the airport's $120 million renovation project which is scheduled for completion in the fall of 1989. (February 1988)

Belen/Socorro Area:
Avonite, a California manufacturer of solid surfacing material, plans to relocate to Rio Grande Industrial Park in Rio communities. The company should break ground on a 132,000-square-foot facility by early 1988. Avonite is expected to provide more than 100 jobs initially, and several hundred in the future. The company manufactures a product which looks like granite, marble or onyx and is used on counter tops, desks, wall coverings, furniture and floors. (December 1987)

An Army laboratory has finished environmental studies and recommends that a blast testing facility, with a $2 million per year operating budget, be built at the Stallion site southeast of Socorro on White Sands Missile Range. The U.S. Army first picked Stallion as its favored site for the Large Blast Thermal Simulator last summer even before the environmental studies had been completed. The recommendation now goes to the Army and the Defense Nuclear Agency for final approval, and construction could begin on the facility by late 1989. (December 1987)

Carlsbad/Artesia Area:
Brantley Dam is expected to be completed by July of next year, according to Monterrey Construction, the prime contractor of the project. There are currently 250 persons employed on the Brantley Dam project. (November 1987)

Clovis/Portales Area:
Eastern New Mexico University (ENMU) Regents approved plans for a $4.6 million Performing Arts Center on the Portales campus and various projects, costing an estimated $2.4 million, on the Roswell campus of ENMU. (September 1987)

Deming/Lordsburg Area:
The General Services Administration is expected to award a contract soon for construction of a new border station facility at Columbus. (January 1988)

Espanola Area:
T.A. Cole & Sons of Albuquerque was awarded a $546,000 contract to build a new state office building in Espanola. (October 1987)

Construction of the new Las Cumbres Learning Center is scheduled to start in November and should be completed by next summer. The state has set aside $540,000 for the construction of an 8,500-square-foot, single-story building. The center will house instructional/therapeutic space as well as offices and a library. (November 1987)

Work has begun on a physical education complex at Northern New Mexico Community College. The $2.75 million complex will include a gymnasium with seating for 2,000 people, an auxiliary gymnasium, and administrative offices. Construction should take approximately one year to complete. (December 1987)

A Silver City contractor James Hamilton Construction, has submitted the low bid of $6.2 million for widening a section of NM 4 and building a new bridge over the Rio Grande at Otowi. (December 1987)

Farmington Area:
A new 20-bed rehabilitation center will be built just northeast of the medical center off of Schwarts Avenue. The new $1.6 million, 16,000-square-foot facility will be called Interface and will employ a staff of 25. (October 1987)

Gallup Area:
T.A. Cole & Sons of Albuquerque was awarded a $989,000 contract to build the new National Guard Armory in Gallup. (October 1987)

Hobbs/Lovington Area:
Furr's Inc. officials announced plans to construct a new Food Emporium in Hobbs, starting sometime during the next six months. (December 1987)

Las Cruces Area:
Local developers Jim Ikard and John Ikard recently announced plans for a $9 million renovation project at the Loretto Center in Las Cruces. The project will convert the nearly vacant shopping center into an office and retail complex to be called Loretto Towne Centre. (September 1987)

Las Vegas Area:
Franken Construction Company, from Las Vegas, has been selected to build a Developmental Skills Facility at the Luna Vocational Technical Institute. The structure will be built at a cost of $1.4 million and will house the school's remedial skills training center. (November 1987)

Los Alamos:
Los Alamos National Laboratory conducted groundbreaking ceremonies this month on a new $25 million computing center. Construction on the 90,000-square-foot, three story building will start soon and should be completed by the spring of 1989. The center will house the world's most powerful scientific computing facility. (September 1987)

Construction will start soon on a $11.2 million Ground Test Accelerator Facility, as part of the Strategic Defense Initiative effort. The 67,000-square-foot building will be used to develop a 100-million-electron-volt beam, which will be able to distinguish real enemy warheads from decoys. The accelerator is scheduled to be fully operational by 1992 and will employ about 100 people. (October 1987)

Santa Fe Area:
A 25,000-square-foot shopping center, which will be called Plaza Mercado, will be located at the corner of Galisteo and Water

streets. Renovation and expansion of present structures should begin next spring and be completed within a year. (October 1987)

A group of Santa Fe physicians plan to build a $5.2 million diagnostic imaging center on Hospital Drive near St. Vincent Hospital. The 15,000 square-foot center should be operational by late next summer. The center is expected to employ about 20 people. (December 1987)

Socorro/T or C Area:
Honeywell, Inc. has signed an agreement with New Mexico Tech to expand its facilities in the university's Industrial/Research Park. Honeywell currently employs four persons assembling ammunition for testing by Tech's Terminal Effects Research and Analysis group. Once Construction on the expansion is completed, Honeywell is expected to increase its employment to about ten. (February 1988)

Groundbreaking ceremonies were held recently for a $1.3 million library and civic center complex in Truth or Consequences. (February 1988)

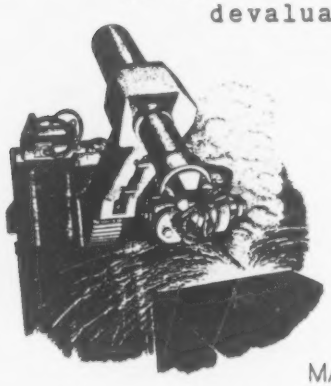
Taos Area:
Taos area developers have applied for a $800,000 "gap financing loan" from the federal government. The money, which will be funnelled through the Town of Taos, will be used to complete the financing of the $7.5 million Don Fernando de Taos hotel. The new 126-room hotel will employ 60-75 people and may return the town as much as $75,000 per year in taxes. (October 1987)

CDK Construction, a Farmington firm, has begun construction on the new Questa High School. The school should be completed in the summer of 1988. (October 1987)

Groundbreaking on a new $2 million downtown convention center is scheduled for this spring. (February 1988)

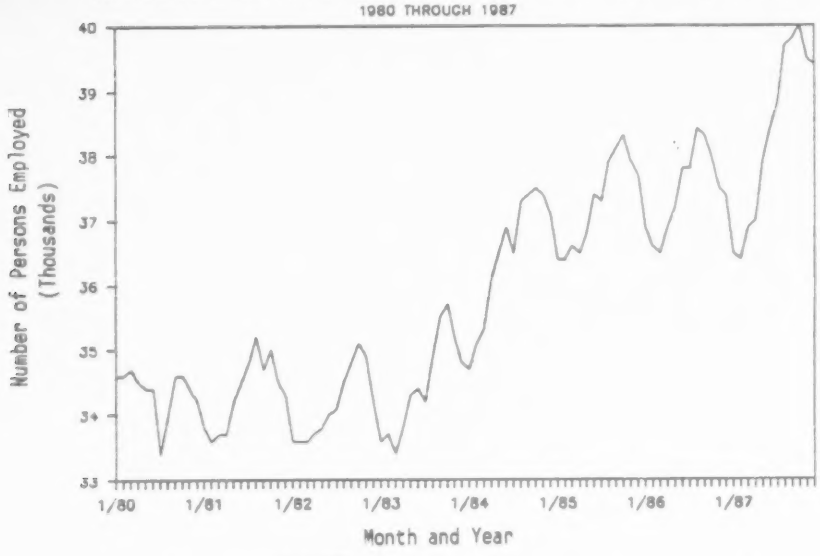
MANUFACTURING

Manufacturing gained momentum during 1987, with approximately a 3% increase in employment from 1986 to 1987. Aided by a 40% devaluation of the dollar, a manufacturing recovery is developing. Employment is expected to rise in 1988 by 3.4%, particularly in the area of electronics and transportation manufacturing. Expansions are occurring at Transportation Manufacturing Corporation and Levi Strauss in Roswell; both Intel and Signetics have already announced plans to expand electronics assembly during 1988; and a medical sutures manufacturing plant is planning to locate in Rio Rancho.



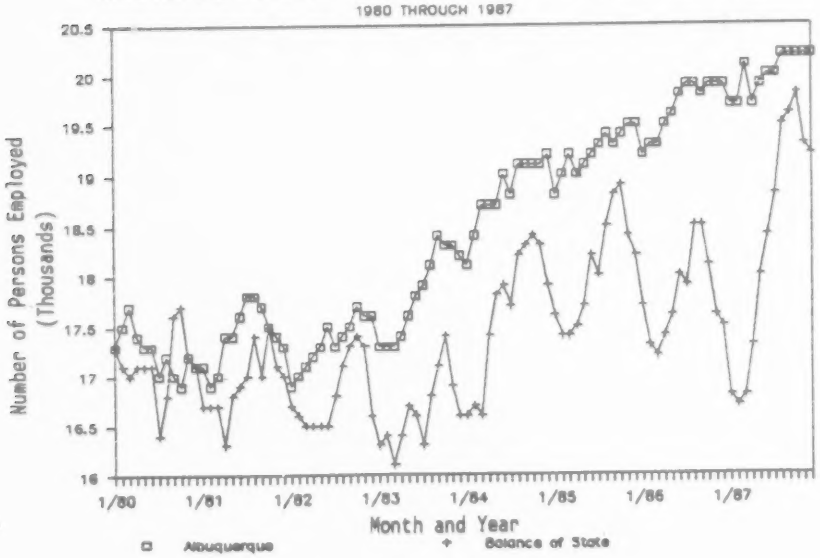
MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN NEW MEXICO

1980 THROUGH 1987



MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN ALB & B/S

1980 THROUGH 1987



PROJECTS/DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

Albuquerque Area:
Signetics Corporation's Albuquerque division is planning a $27.6 million plant expansion next year. The new computerchip manufacturing facility will require an additional 180 people when it becomes fully operational by the end of 1988; this will bring the total number of Signetics employees in Albuquerque to almost 800. (November 1987)

After several meetings, hearings, and discussions, the Bernalillo Town Council voted to annex 67 acres of land northwest of town; the land was then zoned to allow the construction of a wallboard plant. Centex American Gypsum Co. plans to build a $25 million wallboard plant which could employ about 90 people. A construction start-up date for the plant has not been determined. (December 1987)

The city of Rio Rancho has been granted $500,000 by the federal Community Development Block Grant program. The grant funds will be loaned to the Lukens Corp. to buy equipment for a medical sutures manufacturing plant the firm is locating in Rio Rancho. The new plant is expected to employ about 200 persons by the end of the year and could expand to more than 500 by 1990. (February 1988)

Belen/Socorro Area:
Avonite, a California manufacturer of solid surfacing material, plans to relocate to Rio Grande Industrial Park in Rio communities. The company should break ground on a 132,000-square-foot facility by early 1988. Avonite is expected to provide more than 100 jobs initially, and several hundred in the future. The company manufactures a product which looks like granite, marble or onyx and is used on counter tops, desks, wall coverings, furniture and floors. (December 1987)

Clovis/Portales Area:
Construction has started on the new Blake's Lota Burger meat processing plant between Clovis and Texico. (January 1988)

The Excel meat packing plant in Friona, TX, located approximately 30 miles northeast of Clovis, is closing for an "indefinite" period beginning February 29. The meat plant is a major employer in the area, employing approximately 1,200 workers. Many of the plant's workers live in New Mexico. (February 1988)

The Clovis City Commission recently completed negotiations with Associated Milk Producers, Inc. (AMPI) on the lease of the idle Clovis Milk Plant. AMPI is expected to spend approximately $8 million renovating the plant for production of powdered milk, butter, and buttermilk products. The plant is expected to open by year's end, and projected production figures for the new plant

for the next five years begin at 1.12 million pounds of milk in 1988 and total to 1.7 million pounds per year by 1992. (February 1988)

Farmington Area:
A Canadian firm, Mav-Rec, is considering Farmington for the location of a recreational vehicle manufacturing plant which could employ up to 25 workers. (September 1987)

The Navajo Tribe is negotiating with two potato processing companies to build plants at Navajo Agricultural Products Industries, 110,000 acres of farm land 15 miles outside Farmington known as NAPI. The companies, Texas Style Chips and Kwik Fries International Inc., hope to make use of the large potato harvest NAPI is capable of producing. NAPI produced 60 million pounds of potatoes in 1986 and is expected to have at least that good a crop this year. Negotiations with Kwik Fries are in the formative stages; however, Texas Style Chips and the Tribe are expected to make a formal announcement shortly. (November 1987)

A Denver company which manufactures pressure regulators and quick release valves for truck braking systems has relocated to the Shiprock area. Mechanical Specialties Inc. has moved into the plant formerly occupied by Fairchild which had been vacant for 13 years. The 54,600-square-foot plant, which is owned by the Navajo Tribe, will be renovated to accommodate the company. The company currently employs ten people and plans to have a total of 100 employees within six months and about 300 within the next year. (December 1987)

Hobbs/Lovington Area:
A new manufacturer, MAC-VAC Inc., is scheduled to begin operations in the Hobbs Industrial Air Park within the next few weeks. The firm, which manufactures vacuum cleaners, will start with about 15 workers and hopefully expand to 30 within two years. (November 1987)

Las Cruces Area:
Two garment manufacturing companies have announced plans to start up operations in the Las Cruces area. Dona Fashions will open a manufacturing operation in January in the Las Cruces facility formerly occupied by Farah Manufacturing. Dona Fashions is expected to employ 40-50 garment cutters and seamstresses in the new plant. Cloud Country Enterprises, a leather products manufacturing firm, is opening a plant in the Sunland Park area which should employ up to 40 workers, according to company officials. (December 1987)

A U.S. - Mexican governor's conference was recently held in Las Cruces. Participating were the governors of four U.S. and six Mexican states that share the 2,000-mile international border. One agreement produced at the conference was an endorsement of the maquila, or twin plant, as the "principal strategy for

economic development along the U.S.-Mexico border." New Mexico has at least four maquiladoras, all in Dona Ana County. Honeywell operates a twin plant in Las Cruces making computer keyboard membranes, Createc makes packing materials at its Las Cruces facility, Foamex manufactures polyurethane foam at its Santa Teresa plant, and Baccus Industries, in Sunland Park, makes commercial evaporative air conditioners. Two new twin plant operations are in the initial stages of development. (January 1988)

Honeywell Corporation officials announced that they are laying off 65 workers in the Las Cruces plant and transferring 45 other workers to the company's El Paso facility. The Las Cruces Honeywell plant will continue to employ about 60 workers. The actions are designed to lower costs and make Honeywell more competitive. (January 1988)

Raton Area:
Western Hollow Metal Co., a company which has been in business since 1964, has announced that it will shut down operations by March 1988. The company, which employed as many as 80 people at its peak, is currently down to 25. (November 1987)

A.R.F. Products of Raton was recently awarded a $2.4 million contract by the U.S. Army's Communication-Electronics Command. A.R.F. will build 300 amplifier frequency multipliers over a three-year period. (November 1987)

Roswell Area:
Work is progressing on the $8 million, 200,000-square-foot expansion of Transportation Manufacturing Corporation's (TMC) plant at the Roswell Industrial Air Center which will accommodate a new transit bus manufacturing division. The new manufacturing operation, which should be in operation early in 1988, is expected to increase TMC's payroll to approximately 1,600. TMC has already signed contracts to build transit buses for several major U.S. cities. (November 1987)

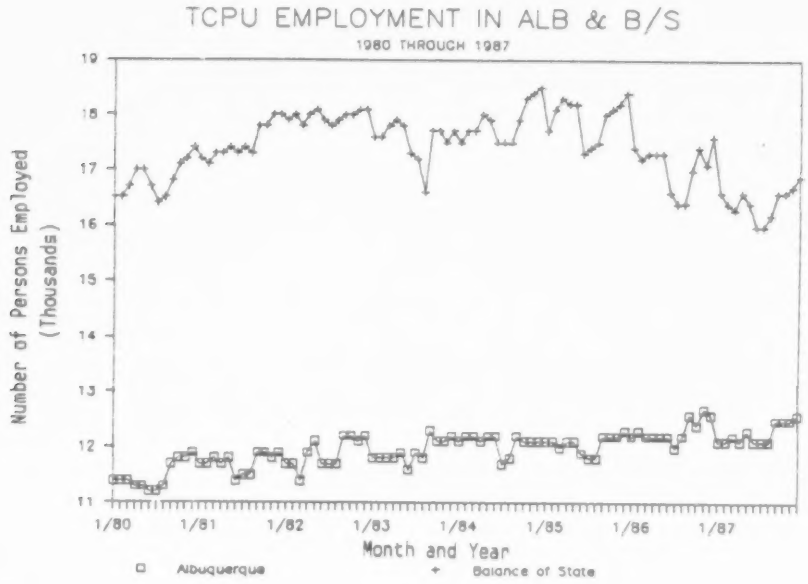
Transportation Manufacturing Corporation has agreed to an open-ended contract with Great Southwest Aviation Company to strip paint off the nearly 250 bus shells acquired when TMC purchased the Transit Bus Division from General Motors Corporation. Employment estimates due to the new contract were not disclosed. (December 1987)

Another TMC spin-off company, Creative Pultrusions, is operating a small manufacturing operation at RIAC producing fiberglass panels for the bus manufacturer. (February 1988)

Taos Area:
Taos Forest Products is attempting to resume operations after a U.S. bankruptcy court approved a reorganization plan. The company, which formerly employed up to 100 people, must secure additional financing before reopening the mill. (October 1987)

TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION, AND PUBLIC UTILITIES (TCPU)

Employment in transportation and communication remained steady from 1986 to 1987, while the public utilities subsector reflects a loss of approximately 600 jobs. The employment outlook in this sector is bleak. The Santa Fe Railroad is reducing the number of line divisions from eleven to six; and both the Public Service Company of New Mexico and Mountain Bell are cutting back, partially due to finances and partially due to automation. Transportation employment may be aided when a trucking company is chosen to transport radioactive waste to the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP).



PROJECTS/DEVELOPMENTS IN THE TCPU INDUSTRY

Carlsbad/Artesia Area:
The Department of Energy (DOE) is soliciting bids from commercial trucking companies interested in hauling transuranic radioactive waste to the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP) near Carlsbad. Now under construction, the WIPP project is scheduled to receive waste in late 1988 from DOE facilities around the nation. DOE will determine which firms are in the competitive range sometime in February, and the final selection is expected by the end of March. (December 1987)

Clovis/Portales Area:
Santa Fe Railway's division offices in Clovis will shut down and consolidate in Albuquerque by the end of 1988. The closure will eliminate approximately 70 jobs in Clovis, representing an annual payroll of $3.1 million, according to Santa Fe officials. Santa

Fe will continue its day-to-day railway operations in Clovis, and the railway will continue to employ a workforce of about 400 in the area. (December 1987)

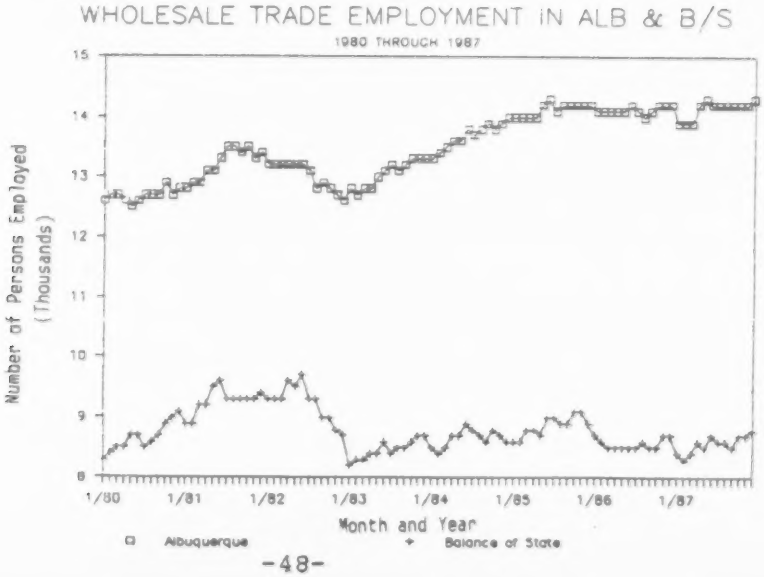
Gallup Area:
Santa Fe Railway intends to move 115 brakemen, engineers, firemen, and conductors currently stationed in Gallup to Winslow, Arizona. The transfers are the result of an effort by the Railway to save money by cutting back the number of line divisions from eleven to six. (December 1987)

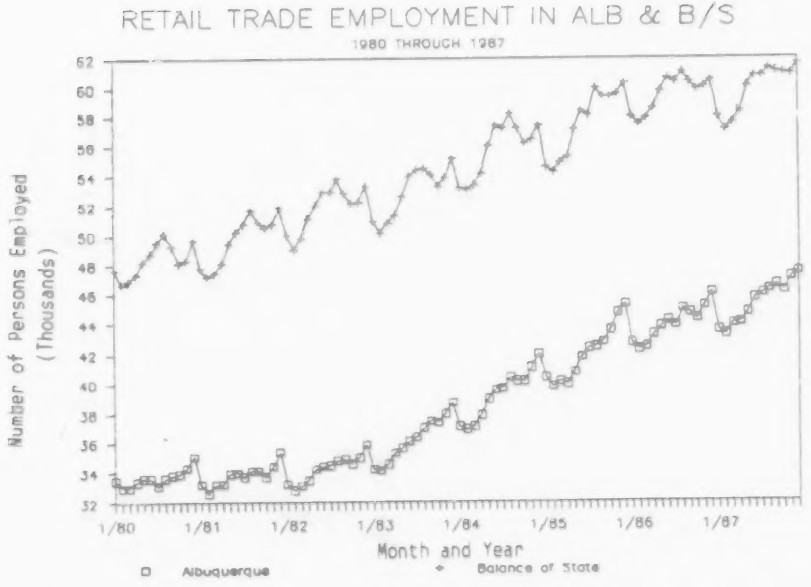
Las Cruces Area:
Construction has started on a 18,000-square-foot office and classroom facility at Las Cruces International Airport for the North American Institute of Aviation training school. The new aviation school is expected to be in operation by May, and the facility will employ 40 to 50 workers and train up to 250 students per year. (December 1987)

TRADE

Wholesale trade employment has remained steady for approximately three years now, while retail trade continues to grow. Retail trade is one of the largest industrial sectors in New Mexico; and, although employment growth rates have recently slowed, it is still one of the strongest growth areas. Retail trade accounted for almost 25% of the total gain in employment in New Mexico in 1987, and 30% in the Albuquerque MSA. Eating and drinking places were by far the greatest single contributor.

Retail trade growth rates have slowed because high debt level and negligible real income gains have caused consumer spending to slow down. This trend is expected to continue.





PROJECTS/DEVELOPMENTS IN THE TRADE INDUSTRY

Albuquerque Area:
Construction has started on a new $10 million shopping center to be built at the northwest corner of Coors Boulevard and Central Avenue. The center will have a 75,000-square-foot Furr's Food Emporium, a 9,000-square-foot bakery, several small shops, and an urgent care center. The project should be completed by March of 1988. (September 1987)

Smith's Corporation plans to build a 70,000-square-foot supermarket at the corner of Montgomery and Tramway Boulevards NE. Construction should start in February. (January 1988)

The Koury Co. and Roger Cox and Associates plan to build a $5 million, 65,000-square-foot retail and office complex on a 5-acre tract near the intersection of Wyoming and Montgomery NE. The first phase of the complex will include a $2 million Golden Corral family steakhouse which should be completed in May. (January 1988)

Reliable Chevrolet is the first auto dealership to open at the 40-acre Cottonwood Auto Park. Reliable takes up seven and one half acres of the Auto Park and consists of two buildings with a total area of 55,000 square feet. The dealership currently employs 75 people and eventually expects to employ as many as 150. Cottonwood Auto Park, which is located along the recently completed Coors Bypass, is expected to house six to eight dealerships within five years. (January 1988)

A $2.8 million, 64,000-square-foot, Bag N' Save Food Emporium is scheduled for completion in early February. The food store is part of the 72,500-square-foot Country Club Plaza, a new shopping center in Rio Rancho. Several other stores should be ready for occupancy by fall; the center will have 30 to 55 stores when completed. (January 1988)

Farmington Area:
Smith's Food King is in the process of remodeling its Farmington store; the supermarket will have an additional 28,000-square-feet and will employ 75 more workers. (January 1988)

Hobbs/Lovington Area:
Furr's Inc. officials announced plans to construct a new Food Emporium in Hobbs, starting sometime during the next six months. (December 1987)

Las Cruces Area:
Local developers Jim Ikard and John Ikard recently announced plans for a $9 million renovation project at the Loretto Center in Las Cruces. The project will convert the nearly vacant shopping center into an office and retail complex to be called Loretto Towne Centre. (September 1987)

Work has started on Foothills Center, a 13.6 acre shopping center and office complex on Lohman Avenue in Las Cruces. Northrise Associates is developing the new center. (October 1987)

Roswell Area:
Work has started on the $2.5 million facilities for a new car dealership in Roswell which will combine two local auto dealerships, Crow Oldsmobile and Crow Nissan. (November 1987)

Air Draulics Company, a subsidiary of Sun Distributing Inc. of Philadelphia, has opened an office-warehouse at the Roswell Industrial Air Center (RIAC) to supply equipment to Transportation Manufacturing Corporation (TMC). (February 1988)

Santa Fe Area:
The Plaza del Sur, an 80,000-square-foot shopping center next to the Food Emporium, is scheduled to open soon. The property has changed hands several times since construction was started in June of 1985. (October 1987)

A 25,000-square-foot shopping center, which will be called Plaza Mercado, will be located at the corner of Galisteo and Water streets. Renovation and expansion of present structures should begin next spring and be completed within a year. (October 1987)

FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE (FIRE)

The finance, insurance, and real estate sector reflects a small employment gain from 1986 to 1987. The gains are in the insurance and real estate subsectors, while banking statewide actually decreased. The majority of all job creations in this sector are concentrated in the Albuquerque MSA, where banking also shows a slight increase.

The rate of growth in FIRE employment has also slowed due to a slowdown in consumer spending. Weaker job prospects should be expected for 1988.

PROJECTS/DEVELOPMENTS IN THE FIRE INDUSTRY

Santa Fe Area:
First Interstate Bank of Santa Fe is reducing its payroll as part of a streamlining of bank operations. The bank now has 128 full time positions, down from 156 early in 1987. Additional layoffs are expected in 1988. (December 1987)

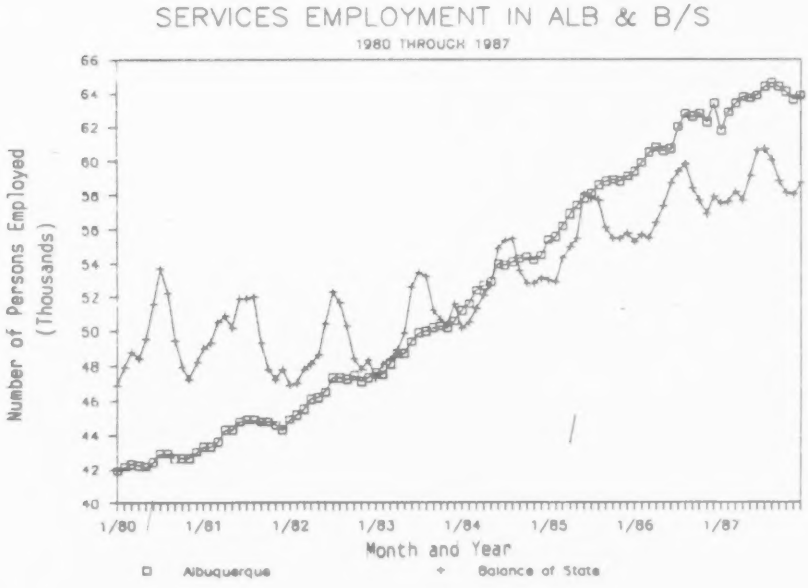
Taos Area:
Banquest-First State Bank closed its Penasco and Red River branches in January. Officials stated the bank had not been profitable in 1987, and they were forced to close the smaller branches because of low deposits and loan activity. (January 1988)

Tucumcari Area:
Work is underway by Custom Design Builders on a new subdivision in Tucumcari which will contain 18 housing units costing approximately $1.4 million when completed. (November 1987)

SERVICES

The services sector employment figures continue to rise although the rate of growth has slowed. Services is also one of the largest industrial sectors in the state (approximately 23% of the total) and accounted for approximately 53% of the total gain in employment in 1987. The services sector covers a wide variety of industries such as legal services, health services, personal services, business services, social services, lodging, entertainment, research and development, etc.

As with retail trade, services is expected to continue to grow, however, the fact that consumer spending is decreasing will temper that growth. The Albuquerque MSA accounts for approximately 60% of the employment gains in this area.



PROJECTS/DEVELOPMENTS IN THE SERVICES INDUSTRY

Alamogordo/Ruidoso Area:
Contract negotiations were recently completed between TRW Corporation and the Pentagon for a $125.6 million systems management and engineering project at Orogrande's "Star Wars" laser facility. TRW will employ approximately 250 workers at the peak of the project - about 180 TRW personnel and the remainder subcontractor workers. TRW's main office will be at the Orogrande site on White Sands Missile Range. (September 1987)

DynCorp, a Fort-Worth, Texas-based firm, is expected to hire approximately 650 workers over the next few months to handle the $104 million contract for aircraft maintenance at Holloman Air Force Base. DynCorp workers will replace about 900 airmen and 133 civil service employees currently performing the maintenance; however, the displaced workers will have "first right of refusal" for any job for which they are qualified, according to DynCorp officials. DynCorp will be working with the local New Mexico Department of Labor office in taking applications, interviewing, and screening prospective employees. Holloman officials said the displaced airmen will be reassigned to other units at the base; and as they are transferred, separated, or retired, they will not be replaced. According to DynCorp officials, the company will be using aircraft electricians; weapons, sheet metal and hydraulics technicians; and office workers. (January 1988)

Arvin/Calspan Advanced Technology Center recently had its White Sands weapons testing contract extended for the next five years. The new contract, worth $3.4 million, means the firm will continue to perform susceptibility and vulnerability analysis of guided weapons at the missile range. Officials for the U.S. Army Strategic Defense Command indicate that recent budget cutbacks on the $3 billion Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) experimental laser project could cause employment reductions at White Sands Missile Range. The Strategic Defense Organization expected $320 million in fiscal Year 1988, but received about $130 million for the laser project. (February 1988)

Albuquerque Area:
Construction has started on a new $10 million shopping center to be built at the northwest corner of Coors Boulevard and Central Avenue. The center will have an urgent care center. The project should be completed by March of 1988. (September 1987)

Construction has started on an Automated Flight Service Station at the Albuquerque International Airport. The station will provide weather and communication data to airlines, general aviation, and the military. The facility will eventually employ about 100 people when it becomes fully operational in the early 1990's. (October 1987)

Albuquerque is being considered by Sematech for the site of their new research facility. Sematech is an organization supported by

both the federal government and the computer chip industry. The facility will be staffed by 700 to 800 researchers and may begin operations in the first quarter of 1988. Sematech officials should make a selection by the end of the year. (October 1987)

Although they have not made a final selection, the Sheraton Corp. has decided to build a destination resort in the Albuquerque area. The resort will include a hotel, restaurants and a 36-hole golf course. The sites being considered are in Rio Rancho, the east side of the Sandias, and halfway between Albuquerque and Santa Fe. (December 1987)

Construction has begun on an addition to El Camino Medical Center, located across from Anna Kaseman Hospital. The 16,000-square-foot building is scheduled for completion in March. (January 1988)

Madden/Center City Associates plans to build a $100 million hotel-office development complex in downtown Albuquerque. The Sandia Foundation will lease 25 acres directly west of I-25 between Lomas Boulevard and Mountain Road for the complex; the project is expected to take 10 years to be completely developed. (February 1988)

Farmington Area:
A new 20-bed rehabilitation center will be built just northeast of the medical center off of Schwarts Avenue. The new $1.6 million, 16,000-square-foot facility will be called Interface and will employ a staff of 25. (October 1987)

Gallup Area:
The historic El Rancho Hotel has been purchased by Mr. Armand Ortega, an Arizona jewelry dealer, and plans for the facility call for a reopening for business after some remodeling work. (October 1987)

Grants Area:
Part of the El Malpais National Conservation Area has been declared a national monument; the new El Malpais National Monument consists of 114,000 acres and is located between Highways 117 and 53 near Grants. The monument is expected to increase tourism in the area. This is the second national monument for Cibola County; El Morro National Monument was established around the turn of the century. (January 1988)

Las Cruces Area:
Bio-recovery Systems, a new Las Cruces firm located in New Mexico State University's Arrowhead Research Park, was awarded a $150,000 Environmental Protection Agency contract to continue research work in the area of metal recovery from industrial wastewater. (October 1987)

Two defense contractors were recently awarded large contracts to continue work on the New Mexico National Guard's Roland Missile

Program in Las Cruces. Hughes Aircraft was awarded two contracts worth $12.1 million, and Boeing Co. was awarded contracts worth $9.6 million. Both companies will provide logistical support and maintenance on the National Guard's surface-to-air missile system. White Sands Missile Range awarded contracts worth more than $102 million during the past fiscal year, according to U.S. Army officials. Of this amount, Las Cruces businesses received $33.5 million, Alamogordo businesses received $39.8 million, and $19.7 million was awarded to Albuquerque area firms. (November 1987)

Work has started on a $250,000 cancer radiation therapy center in Las Cruces which will be operated by Gamma Management of Lancaster, CA. Statewide General Contractors of Las Cruces will build the facility. (February 1988)

Roswell Area:
A $2 million expansion of the Eastern New Mexico Medical Center is underway. (November 1987)

Santa Fe Area:
A group of Santa Fe physicians plan to build a $5.2 million diagnostic imaging center on Hospital Drive near St. Vincent Hospital. The 15,000 square-foot center should be operational by late next summer. The center is expected to employ about 20 people. (December 1987)

Socorro Area:
Testing activity is continuing at the Stallion Site on the White Sands Missile Range southeast of Socorro for the U.S. Army Forward Area Air Defense (FAAD) system. Four prospective contractors, including Martin Marietta and Hughes Aircraft, are in competition for the FAAD contract. The U.S. Army is expected to select the winning contractor sometime in November. (September 1987)

Taos Area:
Taos area developers have applied for a $800,000 "gap financing loan" from the federal government. The money, which will be funnelled through the Town of Taos, will be used to complete the financing of the $7.5 million Don Fernando de Taos hotel. The new 126-room hotel will employ 60-75 people and may return the town as much as $75,000 per year in taxes. (October 1987)

GOVERNMENT

Government is the largest employer in the state of New Mexico, accounting for over 26% of employment. This is much greater than the 17% share in the United States as a whole. For a long time Government was a major growth area; this is no longer true. Overall the government sector remained steady from 1986 to 1987, however the different subsectors showed different trends.

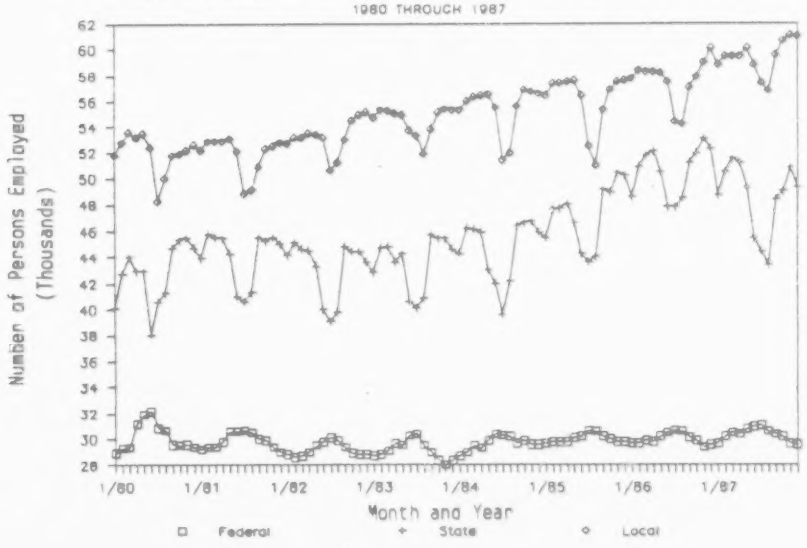
The federal government reflects a very slight increase which is consistent with a tight federal expenditure policy. Of the 400 new jobs, 300 were in the Albuquerque MSA. Reduced federal spending, particularly in defense-related work, could hurt the state's economy which depends upon federal spending directly for at least 15% of New Mexico's jobs.

State government showed little change over the year. It is likely that this situation will continue, due to severe fiscal constraints on state government expenditures.

Local government employment grew approximately 3%, mainly due to rising school enrollments. Continued school age, and general population increases, should result in further employment growth in 1988.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT IN NEW MEXICO

1980 THROUGH 1987



PROJECTS/DEVELOPMENTS IN THE GOVERNMENT INDUSTRY

Alamogordo/Ruidoso Area:
The Strategic Defense Initiative project will receive $130 million in Fiscal Year 1988 which was less then the $320 million requested for the project. According to government officials, this could move back by at least a year the development of the Free Electron Laser Project to be located south of Alamogordo at Orogrande. Ongoing construction at the site will continue; however, no new construction will be initiated this year, according to officials. (January 1988)

Albuquerque Area:
Budget cuts are forcing Kirtland Air Force Base officials to offer nearly 1,000 enlisted men and women an early release, and in addition they plan to terminate at least 20 civilian employees. The budget cuts are being made from Military Airlift Command (MAC) units; so far, 125 enlistees have accepted the early-out offer. MAC also is considering a voluntary early-retirement option for civilians. (February 1988)

The University of New Mexico has been awarded a $32 million weapons research and development contract by the Air Force Weapons Laboratory. The contract was originally established in 1961; the current version covers a 3-year period from April 1, 1988 to June 30, 1991. (February 1988)

Belen/Socorro Area:
An Army laboratory has finished environmental studies and still recommends that a blast testing facility, with a $2 million per year operating budget, be built at the Stallion site southeast of Socorro on White Sands Missile Range. The U.S. Army first picked Stallion as its favored site for the Large Blast Thermal Simulator last summer even before the environmental studies had been completed. The recommendation now goes to the Army and the Defense Nuclear Agency for final approval, and construction could begin on the facility by late 1989. (December 1987)

Carlsbad/Artesia Area:
The U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service and Border Patrol are looking at the former College of Artesia campus as the possible site of a training facility. (January 1988)

Clovis/Portales Area:
Eastern New Mexico University (ENMU) Regents approved plans for a $4.6 million Performing Arts Center on the Portales campus and various projects, costing an estimated $2.4 million, on the Roswell campus of ENMU. (September 1987)

The U.S. Air Force will move an F-111 weapons training school to Cannon Air Force Base next year. Approximately 20 personnel will be transferred from Mountain Home Air Force Base in Idaho to Cannon AFB to staff the school. The Cannon Air Force Base contracting division awarded more than $19 million in contracts

in fiscal year 1987. Small businesses were awarded approximately $13 million in contracts, including $5 million to Portales and Clovis firms. (November 1987)

Espanola Area:
Construction of the new Las Cumbres Learning Center is scheduled to start in November and should be completed by next summer. The state has set aside $540,000 for the construction of an 8,500-square-foot, single-story building. The center will house instructional/therapeutic space as well as offices and a library. (November 1987)

Gallup Area:
T.A. Cole & Sons of Albuquerque was awarded a $989,000 contract to build the new National Guard Armory in Gallup. (October 1987)

Las Cruces Area:
A $13.1 million National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) contract was recently awarded to Argee Corporation of Denver; the company will build several facilities at the NASA tracking and data relay station northeast of Las Cruces on the White Sands Missile Range. The project is expected to mean an additional 150 jobs at the NASA site by mid-1989 when they are fully operational. Federal officials have announced a start up date of next May for a new $3 million port of entry facility at Columbus. (September 1987)

Las Vegas Area:
Franken Construction Company, from Las Vegas, has been selected to build a Developmental Skills Facility at the Luna Vocational Technical Institute. The structure will be built at a cost of $1.4 million and will house the school's remedial skills training center. (November 1987)

Los Alamos Area:
Los Alamos National Laboratory conducted groundbreaking ceremonies this month on a new $25 million computing center. Construction on the 90,000-square-foot, three story building will start soon and should be completed by the spring of 1989. The center will house the world's most powerful scientific computing facility. (September 1987)

Construction will start soon on a $11.2 million Ground Test Accelerator Facility, as part of the Strategic Defense Initiative effort. The 67,000-square-foot building will be used to develop a 100-million-electron-volt beam, which will be able to distinguish real enemy warheads from decoys. The accelerator is scheduled to be fully operational by 1992 and will employ about 100 people. (October 1987)

Los Alamos National Laboratory may have to lay off as many as 125 employees unless the Lab's budget for 1988 is revised. Although the budget should get an additional 3.7 percent for a total of $889 million, estimates call for a cut in payroll. The lab will

continue its hiring freeze to minimize the number of jobs affected. (October 1987)

Taos Area:
CDK Construction, a Farmington firm, has begun construction on the new Questa High School. The school should be completed in the summer of 1988. (October 1987)

SHORT-TERM OCCUPATIONAL OUTLOOK

The occupational information for New Mexico and selected cities provided on the following pages is taken from the New Mexico Occupational Supply/Demand Summary developed by the New Mexico Department of Labor, Bureau of Economic Research.

This information is based on employment surveys, current job trends, and job orders listed and persons registered with state employment service offices. The report is dated January 1988, and is based on data collected October through December of 1987. While not comprehensive or quantitative, it should offer a general indication of the state's current occupational supply and demand, for planning purposes.

AREA	OCCUPATIONAL SHORTAGES	OCCUPATIONAL SURPLUSES	OCCUPATIONAL SKILLS IN DEMAND
ALAMOGORDO	ASSEMBLERS STENOGRAPHERS AIRCRAFT SHEET METAL WORKERS JET ENGINE MECHANICS AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE TECHNICIANS	CASHIERS, CHECKERS SECRETARIES, GENERAL NURSE ASSISTANTS CLERKS, OFFICE WORKERS	ASSEMBLERS PLAYGROUND ATTENDANTS TEACHER'S AIDES
ALBUQUERQUE	INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERS OCCUPATIONAL THERAPISTS QUALITY, PROCESS ENGINEERS TRANSPORTATION ENGINEERS REGISTERED NURSES PHYSICAL THERAPISTS INTENSIVE CARE NURSES TOOLMAKERS X-RAY TECHNICIANS MEDICAL TRANSCRIPTIONISTS TRAFFIC TECHNICIANS PULSE POWER ENGINEERS AVIONICS ENGINEERS DATA COMMUNICATION PEOPLE RESEARCH ASSOCIATES PROGRAMMER/ANALYST, W/EXP. SALES AGENTS, INSURANCE	CONSTRUCTION WORKERS OFFICE CLERICAL WORKERS ELECTRONICS ASSEMBLERS FAST-FOOD SERVICE WORKERS	COURTESY CLERKS CASHIERS/CHECKERS FOOD SERVICE WORKERS SALES AGENTS, INSURANCE COMMISSION SALESPEOPLE TELEPHONE SOLICITORS
ARTESIA	ROTARY-DRILLER HELPERS DERRICK WORKERS, OIL FIELD SKILLED OFFICE WORKERS WAITER/WAITRESS, INFORMAL	DRIVERS, HEAVY TRUCK MATERIAL HANDLERS CONSTRUCTION WORKERS	ROTARY-DRILLER HELPER BOOKKEEPERS ACCOUNTANTS NURSE AIDES

AREA	OCCUPATIONAL SHORTAGES	OCCUPATIONAL SURPLUSES	OCCUPATIONAL SKILLS IN DEMAND
CARLSBAD	NO SHORTAGES	CASHIERS-CHECKERS MINERS WELDERS CARPENTERS ELECTRICIANS CLERICAL, GENERAL	WAITERS/WAITRESSES HOUSEKEEPERS, MOTEL/HOTEL COOKS
CLOVIS	LICENSED PRACTICAL NURSES REGISTERED NURSES ACCOUNTANTS HOME ATTENDANTS, LIVE-IN	CASHIERS CLEANERS/JANITORS CONSTRUCTION WORKERS KITCHEN HELPERS RECEPTIONISTS SALES CLERKS LABORERS, MEAT INDUSTRY	WAITERS/WAITRESSES, DRINK WELDERS
ESPANOLA	REGISTERED NURSES PHYSICIAN, GENERAL GYNECOLOGIST COUNSELORS, REHABILITATION	CONSTRUCTION WORKERS CARPENTERS PLASTERERS SAWMILL WORKERS	NONE CURRENTLY
FARMINGTON	REGISTERED NURSES LICENSED PRACTICAL NURSES ROTARY-DRILLER HELPERS AUTO PARTS SALESPEOPLE COOKS WAITERS/WAITRESSES AUTO BODY REPAIRERS	LABORERS, GENERAL CONSTRUCTION WORKERS MINERS	COUNTER ATTENDANTS AUTO BODY REPAIRERS COOKS AUTOMOBILE PAINTERS REGISTERED NURSES LICENSED PRACTICAL NURSES AUTO PARTS SALESPEOPLE SALAD MAKERS

AREA	OCCUPATIONAL SHORTAGES	OCCUPATIONAL SURPLUSES	OCCUPATIONAL SKILLS IN DEMAND
GALLUP	REGISTERED NURSES LICENSED PRACTICAL NURSES MANAGEMENT TRAINEES, DEGREED ACCOUNTANTS, DEGREED TV, VCR TECHNICIAN FLOWER ARRANGERS HIDE AND SKIN TANNERS TRUCK DRIVERS, CLASS 8 LICENSE	CARPENTERS CONSTRUCTION WORKERS CASHIERS TRUCK DRIVERS,GENERAL OPERATING ENGINEERS LABORERS, GENERAL	NONE CURRENTLY
GRANTS	NONE CURRENTLY	MINERS DRILLERS CONSTRUCTION WORKERS WELDERS ELECTRICIANS TRUCK DRIVERS SECRETARIES BANKERS OFFICE WORKERS, GENERAL CARPENTERS	NONE CURRENTLY
HOBBS	SKILLED WELL SERVICE OPERATORS	OILWELL SALES REPRESENT. TRUCK DRIVERS CARPENTERS CEMENT MASONS OPERATING ENGINEERS CLERKS, GENERAL BOOKKEEPERS CASHIERS STOCKERS ROUSTABOUTS PIPEFITTERS	COUNTER ATTENDANTS

AREA	OCCUPATIONAL SHORTAGES	OCCUPATIONAL SURPLUSES	OCCUPATIONAL SKILLS IN DEMAND
LAS CRUCES	TRUCK DRIVERS, CLASS 8 GLAZERS COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS LIVE-IN COMPANIONS RADIO/TV/VCR REPAIRERS TYPEWRITER REPAIRERS TYPESETTERS UPHOLSTERERS SEWING MACHINE REPAIRERS LICENSED PRACTICAL NURSES REGISTERED NURSES SECRETARIES, STENOGRAPHERS SEAMSTRESSES COCKTAIL WAITRESSES MACHINISTS ELECTRICIANS, LICENSED LATHE OPERATORS TELEPHONE SOLICITORS COOKS, BAKERS	CASHIERS/CHECKERS RECEPTIONISTS SECRETARIES, GENERAL NUT SORTERS CARPENTERS PLUMBERS LABORERS, GENERAL FARM LABORERS CANNERY WORKERS CLERKS, GENERAL CONSTRUCTION WORKERS	WAITERS/WAITRESSES CANNERY WORKERS
LAS VEGAS	MILLWRIGHTS PLUMBERS, LICENSED REGISTERED NURSES	CASHIERS/CHECKERS CONSTRUCTION WORKERS LABORERS, GENERAL SALES CLERKS	ELECTRICIAN, COMPUTER EXPER.
RATON	REGISTERED NURSES LICENSED PRACTICAL NURSES WAITERS/WAITRESSES TRUCK DRIVERS, CLASS 8 LICENSE ELECTRICIAN	CASHIERS CLERKS, GENERAL CONSTRUCTION WORKERS CLERKS,SALES OR STOCK WELDERS CARPENTERS COOKS DRIVERS, LIGHT TRUCK	BAGGERS SHORT-ORDER COOKS WAITERS/WAITRESSES, TAKEOUT CASHIERS/CHECKERS

AREA	OCCUPATIONAL SHORTAGES	OCCUPATIONAL SURPLUSES	OCCUPATIONAL SKILLS IN DEMAND
ROSWELL	EXECUTIVE SECRETARIES CEMENT MASONS BAKERS LICENSED PRACTICAL NURSES REGISTERED NURSES PRODUCTION FOREMEN MACHINISTS LEGAL SECRETARIES SALES REPRESENTATIVES, EXPER. INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERS LIVE-IN COMPANIONS	WAITERS/WAITRESSES LABORERS TRUCK DRIVERS, GENERAL	SEWING MACHINE OPERATORS CANNERY WORKERS BAGGERS CLERICAL, COMPUTER EXPERIENCE CASHIER-CHECKER
SANTA FE	ACCOUNTING CLERKS ELECTRICIANS LEGAL SECRETARIES DRAFTERS ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS ELECTRICAL TECHNOLOGISTS COMMISSION SALES WORKERS CORRECTION OFFICERS HOUSEKEEPERS, HOTEL-MOTEL WAITERS/WAITRESSES BOOKKEEPERS SALES AGENTS, INSURANCE COUNTER ATTENDANTS, FAST FOOD BAGGERS KITCHEN HELPERS	CLERKS, GENERAL CONSTRUCTION WORKERS RECEPTIONISTS CARPENTERS RETAIL SALES CLERKS HEAVY EQUIPMENT OPERATORS WAREHOUSE WORKERS SECRETARIES, GENERAL	COUNTER ATTENDANTS HOUSEKEEPERS/CLEANERS SALES AGENTS, INSURANCE SECURITY GUARDS DEMONSTRATORS, FOOD STORE OUTSIDE COMMISSION SALES CORRECTION OFFICERS WAITERS/WAITRESSES BOOKKEEPERS/ACCOUNT. TECH. TELEPHONE SOLICITORS SECRETARIES, STENOGRAPHERS JOURNEYMEN ELECTRICIANS OFFICE CLERKS, GENERAL RETAIL SALES CLERKS
SILVER CITY	LINE MECHANICS REGISTERED NURSES SECRETARIES, STENOGRAPHERS LICENSED PRACTICAL NURSES LIVE-IN COMPANIONS COOKS OCCUPATIONAL THERAPISTS WASTE WATER PLANT OPERATOR WAITERS/WAITRESSES MINING ENGINEERS	CASHIERS-CHECKERS CLERKS, GENERAL CONSTRUCTION WORKERS MINERS	SECURITY OFFICERS UNLOADERS, VEHICLES HOUSEKEEPERS YARD WORKERS MATERIAL HANDLERS CARPENTERS ELECTRICIAN HELPERS LABORERS

AREA	OCCUPATIONAL SHORTAGES	OCCUPATIONAL SURPLUSES	OCCUPATIONAL SKILLS IN DEMAND
SOCORRO	JOURNEYMEN ELECTRICIANS COOKS REGISTERED NURSES WAITERS/WAITRESSES COUNTER ATTENDANTS SPECIAL EDUCATION TEACHERS FARM LABORERS (SEASONAL)	CONSTRUCTION LABORERS CASHIERS-CHECKERS LABORERS, GENERAL	SECRETARIES OFFICE HELPERS MECHANICS, AUTO ELECTRONIC
TAOS	WAITRESSES, EXPERIENCED COCKTAIL WAITRESSES NIGHT AUDITORS SURVEYORS DENTAL ASSISTANTS LICENSED PRACTICAL NURSES REGISTERED NURSES COOKS, EXPERIENCED CARHOPS, DAYTIME PRESSER OPERATORS PLUMBERS AIR CONDITIONING TECHNICIANS HEATING SYSTEM TECHNICIANS	CARPENTERS CASHIERS/CHECKERS CLERKS, GENERAL CONSTRUCTION WORKERS TRUCK DRIVERS, HEAVY JANITORS MECHANICS, DIESEL & AUTO ELECTRICIANS SALES CLERKS WELDERS TEACHER AIDES LABORERS, GENERAL SECRETARIES BUILDING MAINTENANCE WORKERS	HOUSEKEEPING, HOTEL/MOTEL NIGHT AUDITORS
TUCUMCARI	HOUSEKEEPERS, MOTEL/HOTEL DINNER COOKS VOCATIONAL REHAB. COUNSELORS NURSE'S AIDES REGISTERED NURSES LICENSED PRACTICAL NURSES COUNSELORS, MENTAL HEALTH SALES AGENTS, INSURANCE	CONSTRUCTION WORKERS TRACTOR-TRAILER DRIVERS OPERATING ENGINEERS CLERKS, GENERAL	HOUSEKEEPERS, MOTEL/HOTEL WAITERS/WAITRESSES COCKTAIL WAITRESSES COUNTER ATTENDANTS DINNER COOKS COOKS, SHORT-ORDER CLERKS, RETAIL SALES

STATEWIDE OCCUPATIONAL SHORTAGES IN EDUCATION AND HEALTH

EDUCATION

SPECIAL EDUCATION TEACHERS

OCCUPATIONAL THERAPISTS

PHYSICAL THERAPISTS

SPEECH THERAPISTS

EDUCATION CONSULTANTS

SOURCES: New Mexico Department of Education
Albuquerque Public Schools

HEALTH

PHYSICIANS, FAMILY & GENERAL PRAC.

REGISTERED NURSES

PHYSICAL THERAPISTS, DEGREED

LICENSED PRACTICAL NURSES

OCCUPATIONAL THERAPISTS

RESPIRATORY THERAPISTS

PHYSICIANS, RURAL AREAS

PHYSICIAN'S ASSISTANTS

CERTIFIED NURSE PRACTICIONERS

SOURCE: New Mexico Health Resources
New Mexico Hospital Association

APPLICANTS REGISTERED WITH THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE STATEWIDE

OCCUPATION	NUMBER OF APPLICANTS
CONSTRUCTION WORKER 1 OR 2	1,055
CASHIER, CHECKER	978
CLERK, GENERAL OR ADMINISTRATIVE	610
CLEANER/JANITOR, HOUSE OR COMMERCIAL	475
SECRETARY	449
DRIVER, TRACTOR-TRAILER OR HEAVY TRUCK	430
COOK OR SHORT-ORDER COOK	361
CARPENTER	337
RECEPTIONIST	285
BOOKKEEPER 1 OR 2	283
WAITER/WAITRESS, FORMAL OR INFORMAL	270
OPERATING ENGINEER	265
MANAGER, OFFICE	245
MAINTENANCE REPAIRER, BUILDING	230
CLERK, SALES	220
MECHANIC, AUTOMOBILE	190
KITCHEN HELPER	183
NURSE AIDE	181
MANAGER, RETAIL STORE	172
LABORER, STORE AND OTHER	164
SALESPERSON, WOMEN'S OR GENERAL MERCHANDISE	159
MANAGER, SALES	148
MANAGER, FOOD SERVICE	148
BUS DRIVER	144
COMPUTER OPERATOR	141
CLERK/TYPIST	132
WELDER, COMBINATION	130
GUARD, SECURITY	125

SOURCE: Employment Service Automated Reporting System, Applicant Master File, applicants registered between June and November 1987.

JOB OPENINGS LISTED WITH THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE STATEWIDE

OCCUPATION	NUMBER OF JOB OPENINGS
CLEANER/JANITOR, HOUSE OR COMMERCIAL	495
COOK OR SHORT-ORDER COOK	314
CASHIER/CHECKER	292
CONSTRUCTION WORKER	257
WAITER/WAITRESS, FORMAL OR INFORMAL	240
COUNTER ATTENDANT, LUNCHROOM OR COFFEE SHOP	234
KITCHEN HELPER	214
CLERK, GENERAL OR ADMINISTRATIVE	186
BAGGER	162
SALES AGENT, INSURANCE	143
LABORER, STORE OR OTHER	135
DRIVER, TRACTOR-TRAILER OR HEAVY TRUCK	135
CLERK, STOCK OR SALES	119
SECRETARY	112
GUARD, SECURITY	111
ATTENDANT, CHILD-CARE OR NURSERY SCHOOL	96
RECEPTIONIST	87
MECHANIC, AUTOMOBILE	81
DELIVERER, OUTSIDE/MERCHANDISE	81
SEWING MACHINE OPERATOR	76
MAINTENANCE REPAIRER, BUILDING	69
SALESPERSON, WOMEN'S OR GENERAL MERCHANDISE	69
NURSE AIDE	61
DRIVER, SALES ROUTE	60
HOTEL CLERK	59
BOOKKEEPER, 1 OR 2	58
OFFICE HELPER	55
MATERIAL HANDLER	52

SOURCE: Employment Service Automated Reporting System, Job Openings Master File, job orders listed between June and November 1987.

NOTE: A large number of job openings will not necessarily offer good job opportunity if there are more applicants than openings for a given occupation.

LONG-TERM OCCUPATIONAL OUTLOOK

An updated economic forecast conducted by the New Mexico Department of Labor, Bureau of Economic Research and Analysis is currently underway. A report, New Mexico Occupational Outlook to 1995, is being developed using an extensive data base. The study, expected to be published in the summer of 1988, includes narrative and data summaries; an explanation of methods, assumptions and limitations; and information on job duties, traits, and educational requirements. The tables and graph provided in this section are taken from the preliminary draft of this study.

The table on pages 72 and 73 shows that total nonagricultural wage and salary employment is expected to increase approximately 19% from 1985 to 1995. The fastest growing sector is manufacturing, while the greatest increase in the number of jobs is in services. The tables on pages 74 and 75 list the top ranking occupations in terms of the number of projected annual job openings from 1985 to 1995 for New Mexico and Albuquerque.

To conduct economic forecast studies, the New Mexico Department of Labor administers a program called Occupational Employment Statistics (OES). Funds received from the New Mexico Department of Education Vocational Education Program and the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics are used to improve the occupational information data base. A continuous major survey of New Mexico employers is maintained, where approximately 6500 companies are asked to complete a questionnaire identifying the number of employees in each occupational category. The data is then computer processed and arranged to provide identification of current trends by area and industry. Through the use of additional statistical and economics techniques, future job needs are projected and identified for planning use by education, training, and counseling groups.

The OES program is now entering its twelfth year of operation. Occupational staffing patterns have been published for mining, construction, manufacturing, trade, transportation, finance, services, government, hospitals, education, and the utility industries.

NEW MEXICO
PROJECTED NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

	1985	1995	1985-95 CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	554,000	657,300	103,300	18.6%
MINING	20,900	17,200	(3,700)	-17.7%
Metal Mining	3,200	1,800	(1,400)	-43.8%
Bituminous Coal, Quarrying etc.	4,100	5,100	1,000	24.4%
Oil and Gas Extraction	13,600	10,400	(3,200)	-23.5%
CONSTRUCTION	37,500	44,800	7,300	19.5%
MANUFACTURING	37,300	48,000	10,700	28.7%
DURABLE GOODS	24,200	33,000	8,800	36.4%
Lumber and Wood Products	2,600	2,100	(500)	-19.2%
Machinery (except electric)	2,800	4,100	1,300	46.4%
Elec. and Electronic Equipment	5,900	11,300	5,400	91.5%
Transportation Equipment	4,000	4,800	800	20.0%
Other Durable Goods	8,900	10,700	1,800	20.2%
NONDURABLE GOODS	13,000	15,000	2,000	15.4%
Food and Kindred Products	4,200	4,400	200	4.8%
Textile & Apparel	2,400	2,600	200	8.3%
Other Nondurable Goods	6,500	8,000	1,500	23.1%
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	30,000	35,100	5,100	17.0%
TRANSPORTATION	12,800	14,800	2,000	15.6%
Railroad Transportation	2,400	2,000	(400)	-16.7%
Trucking & Warehousing	6,200	7,600	1,400	22.6%
Other Transportation	4,200	5,200	1,000	23.8%
COMMUNICATION	7,400	9,500	2,100	28.4%
ELEC, GAS, & SANITARY SERVICES	9,800	10,900	1,100	11.2%
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	122,600	152,200	29,600	24.1%
WHOLESALE TRADE	23,000	28,600	5,600	24.3%
Durable Goods	13,600	16,500	2,900	21.3%
Nondurable Goods	9,400	12,000	2,600	27.7%
RETAIL TRADE	99,600	123,600	24,000	24.1%
Bldg Material & Mobile Homes	4,600	5,700	1,100	23.9%
General Merchandise Stores	10,900	13,800	2,900	26.6%
Food Stores	14,500	20,100	5,600	38.6%
Auto Dealers & Service Station	13,000	14,000	1,000	7.7%
Apparel & Accessories	5,600	7,100	1,500	26.8%
Furniture & Furnishing	4,400	4,800	400	9.1%
Eating & Drinking Places	35,400	43,400	8,000	22.6%
Miscellaneous Retail	11,100	14,600	3,500	31.5%
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	25,800	32,000	6,200	24.0%
Banking	8,300	10,100	1,800	21.7%
Insurance Carriers	3,400	4,200	800	23.5%
Insur Agents, Brokers & Service	2,700	2,900	200	7.4%
Real Estate	6,200	7,900	1,700	27.4%
Other Fin, Ins & Real Estate	5,200	6,900	1,700	32.7%

	1985	1995	1985-95 CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
SERVICES	213,700	255,100	41,400	19.4%
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	10,900	14,700	3,800	34.9%
Personal Services	5,800	6,400	600	10.3%
Business Services	35,200	43,700	8,500	24.1%
Health Services	27,100	34,200	7,100	26.2%
Legal Services	3,800	6,000	2,200	57.9%
Educational Services	61,100	67,400	6,300	10.3%
Social Services	7,100	8,200	1,100	15.5%
Membership Organizations	10,500	11,500	1,000	9.5%
Other Services	52,100	63,100	11,000	21.1%
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	66,400	72,800	6,400	9.6%
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	30,100	30,700	600	2.0%
STATE GOVERNMENT	14,800	15,000	200	1.4%
LOCAL GOVERNMENT	21,500	27,000	5,500	25.6%

NOTE: Preliminary Information

NEW MEXICO OCCUPATIONS WITH THE LARGEST NUMBER OF ANNUAL JOB OPENINGS
1985-1995

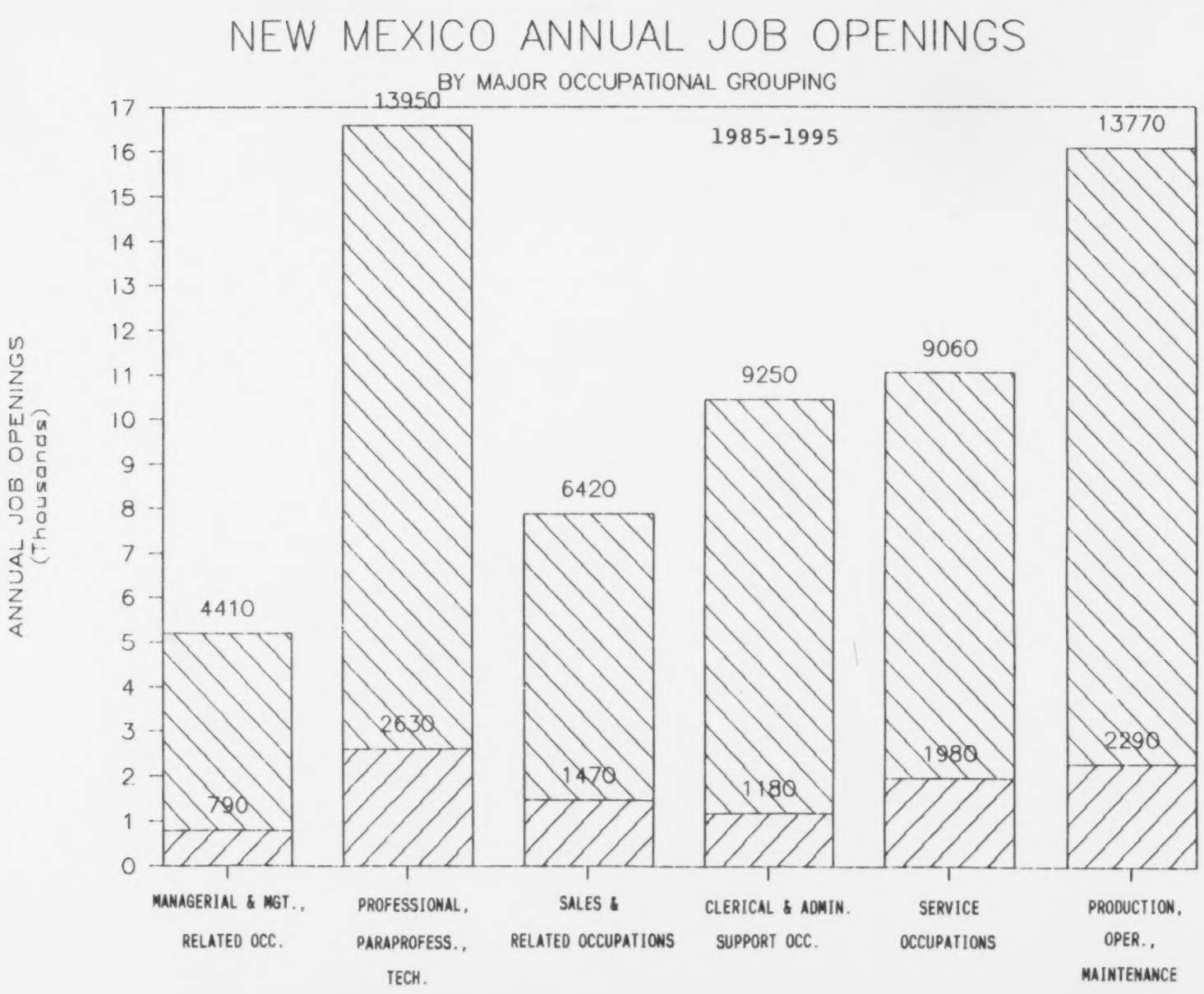
	OCCUPATION TITLE	EMPLOYMENT 1985	EMPLOYMENT 1995	CHANGE Number	CHANGE Percent	TOTAL ANNUAL OPENINGS 1/
1	Salespersons, Retail	17,780	21,900	4,130	23.2%	2,560
2	General Managers and Top Executives	15,290	18,760	3,470	22.7%	2,030
3	Cashiers	12,310	17,060	4,760	38.6%	1,990
4	Truck Drivers	13,110	16,090	2,980	22.7%	1,840
5	All Other Secretaries	15,990	18,720	2,730	17.0%	1,360
6	General Office Clerks	10,220	10,970	750	7.3%	1,360
7	Janitors and Cleaners, Exc. Maids	8,960	10,330	1,370	15.3%	1,130
8	Waiters and Waitresses	9,630	12,180	2,550	26.5%	1,110
9	Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	11,640	12,680	1,040	9.0%	1,100
10	All Other Helper, Laborer, Mover	8,530	9,370	850	9.9%	1,000
11	Teachers, Elementary	7,520	9,470	1,950	26.0%	990
12	Comb. Food Preparation, Service	7,410	8,690	1,280	17.3%	950
13	Electrical & Electronic Techs.	5,390	7,420	2,030	37.6%	900
14	All Other Managers & Administ.	6,670	8,120	1,450	21.8%	850
15	Stock Clerks, Sales Floor	5,820	7,310	1,490	25.6%	830
16	Maintenance Repairers, Gen. Util.	5,780	7,100	1,320	22.8%	790
17	Food Preparation Workers	5,110	6,400	1,290	25.2%	760
18	All Other Teachers, Instructors	5,810	6,290	480	8.2%	740
19	Construction Trades Helpers	5,070	5,970	900	17.8%	720
20	Carpenters	7,130	8,180	1,050	14.7%	710
21	Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	4,300	5,590	1,290	30.0%	660
22	Teachers, Secondary School	7,440	7,750	310	4.1%	640
23	Accountants and Auditors	4,180	5,570	1,390	33.2%	630
24	All Other Hand Material Movers	4,060	4,930	860	21.2%	610
25	Electrical & Electronic Engineers	3,810	5,410	1,600	42.1%	580
26	Registered Nurses	5,640	6,990	1,360	24.1%	560
27	Food Service & Lodging Managers	3,920	4,550	620	15.9%	530
28	Cooks, Restaurant	3,990	5,170	1,190	29.8%	490
29	Dining Room & Bartender Helpers	3,380	4,180	800	23.7%	490
30	Nursing Aides and Orderlies	3,000	4,380	1,380	46.0%	470
31	Teachers Aides, Paraprofessional	3,250	3,750	500	15.5%	450
32	Sales Reps., Exc. Scientif. & Retail	3,290	4,050	760	23.2%	440
33	Guards and Watch Guards	3,340	3,950	610	18.3%	430
34	Automotive Mechanics	3,610	4,350	740	20.5%	420
35	Computer Programmers & Aides	1,900	2,740	840	44.1%	410
36	Stock Clerks: Stockroom or Warehouse	3,940	4,050	110	2.7%	400
37	Receptionists, Information Clerks	3,990	4,230	240	6.0%	390
38	Teachers, Special Education	2,790	3,340	550	19.6%	390
39	Gardeners and Groundskeepers	2,770	3,360	590	21.3%	380
40	Cooks, Institution or Cafeteria	3,180	3,880	710	22.2%	360
41	Service Station Attendants	1,920	2,140	220	11.2%	360
42	Lawyers	3,370	4,390	1,020	30.2%	340
43	Bus Drivers, School	2,410	2,920	510	21.0%	330
44	Child Care Workers	3,070	3,380	310	10.1%	330
45	Computer Systems Analysts, EDP	1,760	2,470	710	40.2%	330
46	Physicians and Surgeons	2,470	3,110	640	25.9%	320
47	All Other Service Supervisors	2,220	2,640	420	18.9%	310
48	Cooks, Fast Food and Short Order	3,000	3,530	530	17.5%	310
49	Teacher Aides & Educ. Assistants	2,100	2,660	560	26.7%	310
50	Drafters	2,140	2,970	830	38.8%	300

1/ Total Annual Openings includes both replacement and growth.
NOTE: Preliminary Information

ALBUQUERQUE OCCUPATIONS WITH THE LARGEST NUMBER OF ANNUAL JOB OPENINGS
1985-1995

	OCCUPATION TITLE	EMPLOYMENT 1985	EMPLOYMENT 1995	CHANGE Number	CHANGE Percent	TOTAL ANNUAL OPENINGS 1/
1	Salespersons, Retail	8,190	10,200	2,010	24.5%	1,250
2	General Managers and Top Executives	7,130	9,060	1,930	27.1%	1,060
3	Truck Drivers	5,470	7,080	1,620	29.5%	870
4	Cashiers	4,620	6,440	1,820	39.4%	790
5	All Other Secretaries	6,990	8,460	1,460	20.9%	680
6	General Office Clerks	4,070	4,600	530	12.9%	610
7	Waiters and Waitresses	3,980	5,520	1,540	38.6%	580
8	All Other Helper, Laborer, Mover	4,130	4,810	670	16.3%	560
9	Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	5,330	5,990	660	12.4%	560
10	Janitors and Cleaners, Exc. Maids	3,830	4,650	820	21.3%	550
11	Electrical & Electronic Techs.	2,890	4,130	1,240	43.0%	540
12	Comb. Food Preparation, Service	3,320	4,330	1,010	30.4%	530
13	All Other Managers & Administ.	3,060	3,870	810	26.5%	440
14	Carpenters	3,100	3,890	790	25.6%	390
15	Electrical & Electronic Engineers	2,110	3,100	980	46.5%	370
16	Registered Nurses	2,750	3,860	1,120	40.6%	370
17	Construction Trades Helpers	2,300	2,840	540	23.6%	360
18	Maintenance Repairers, Gen. Util.	2,330	2,960	630	27.1%	350
19	Food Preparation Workers	2,020	2,650	630	31.1%	340
20	Stock Clerks, Sales Floor	2,360	2,890	530	22.5%	340
21	Accountants and Auditors	2,110	2,810	700	32.9%	330
22	Teachers, Elementary	2,380	3,020	640	26.8%	330
23	All Other Teachers, Instructors	2,490	2,640	150	5.8%	320
24	Sales Reps., Exc. Scientif. & Retail	1,940	2,530	590	30.3%	300
25	All Other Hand Material Movers	1,650	2,060	410	24.9%	270
26	Food Service & Lodging Managers	1,610	2,040	430	26.5%	270
27	Cooks, Restaurant	1,650	2,360	710	43.0%	250
28	Dining Room & Bartender Helpers	1,420	1,920	510	35.9%	250
29	Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	1,530	2,030	510	33.0%	250
30	Computer Programmers & Aides	950	1,400	450	46.9%	230
31	Guards and Watch Guards	1,520	1,940	420	27.6%	230
32	Receptionists, Information Clerks	1,900	2,170	270	13.9%	230
33	Lawyers	1,740	2,390	650	37.2%	210
34	Stock Clerks: Stockroom or Warehouse	1,810	1,950	140	7.7%	210
35	Teachers, Secondary School	2,350	2,400	40	1.9%	210
36	Physicians and Surgeons	1,320	1,730	410	31.2%	200
37	Automotive Mechanics	1,460	1,820	360	24.8%	190
38	Computer Systems Analysts, EDP	840	1,210	370	43.9%	180
39	Cooks, Fast Food and Short Order	1,330	1,720	400	29.9%	170
40	Drafters	1,320	1,690	370	27.7%	170
41	Gardeners and Groundskeepers	1,160	1,430	270	23.1%	170
42	Insurance Sales Workers	1,370	1,580	210	15.7%	170
43	Marketing, Adv., Public Rel. Mgrs.	1,050	1,280	230	22.3%	160
44	Electronic Semiconductor Processors	690	1,120	430	63.3%	150
45	Nursing Aides and Orderlies	1,190	1,430	240	20.4%	150
46	Securities, Financial Serv. Sales	730	1,170	440	60.8%	150
47	All Other Management Support Occ.	1,000	1,240	240	24.0%	140
48	All Other Service Supervisors	910	1,150	240	26.4%	140
49	Mechanical Engineers	970	1,330	370	37.8%	140
50	Salespersons, Parts	1,050	1,350	290	28.0%	140

1/ Total Annual Openings includes both replacement and growth.
NOTE: Preliminary Information


NEW MEXICO ANNUAL JOB OPENINGS
BY MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUPING
1985-1995
ANNUAL JOB OPENINGS
(Thousands)
0
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
4410
790
13950
2630
6420
1470
9250
1180
9060
1980
13770
2290
MANAGERIAL & MGT., RELATED OCC.
PROFESSIONAL, PARAPROFESS., TECH.
SALES & RELATED OCCUPATIONS
CLERICAL & ADMIN. SUPPORT OCC.
SERVICE OCCUPATIONS
PRODUCTION, OPER., MAINTENANCE

LABOR SURPLUS AREAS

PURPOSE

Employers located in labor surplus areas, as classified by the United States Department of Labor, can be given preference in bidding on Federal procurement contracts. The purpose in providing such preference is to help direct the government's procurement dollars into areas where people are in the most severe economic need, i.e., areas with the highest rates of unemployment.

DEFINITION

A civil jurisdiction is classified as a labor surplus area when its average unemployment rate was at least 20 percent above the average unemployment rate for all States (including the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico) during the previous 2 calendar years. During periods of high national unemployment, the 20 percent ratio is disregarded and an area is classified as a labor surplus area if its unemployment rate during the previous 2 calendar years was 10 percent or more. This 10 percent "ceiling" concept comes into operation whenever the 2-year average unemployment rate for all States was 8.3 percent or above (i.e., 8.3 percent times the 1.20 ratio equals 10.0 percent). Similarly, a "floor" concept of 6.0 percent is used during periods of low national unemployment in order for an area to qualify as a labor surplus area. The 6 percent "floor" comes into effect whenever the average unemployment rate for all States during the 2-year reference period was 5.0 percent or less.

Labor surplus areas are classified on the basis of civil jurisdictions rather than on a metropolitan area or labor market area basis. By classifying labor surplus areas in this way, Federal contracts can be directed to those specific localities with high unemployment rather than to all civil jurisdictions within a metropolitan area, not all of which may suffer from the same degree of unemployment.

"AREA TRENDS In Employment and Unemployment"
U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration
February 1988

NEW MEXICO

ELIGIBLE LABOR SURPLUS AREAS	CIVIL JURISDICTIONS INCLUDED
ALAMOGORDO CITY	ALAMOGORDO CITY IN OTERO COUNTY
CARLSBAD CITY	CARLSBAD CITY IN EDDY COUNTY
CATRON COUNTY	CATRON COUNTY
CIBOLA COUNTY	CIBOLA COUNTY
COLFAX COUNTY	COLFAX COUNTY
DE BACA COUNTY	DE BACA COUNTY
BALANCE OF EDDY COUNTY	EDDY COUNTY LESS CARLSBAD CITY
FARMINGTON CITY	FARMINGTON CITY IN SAN JUAN COUNTY
GRANT COUNTY	GRANT COUNTY
GUADALUPE COUNTY	GUADALUPE COUNTY
HARDING COUNTY	HARDING COUNTY
HOBBS CITY	HOBBS CITY IN LEA COUNTY
LUNA COUNTY	LUNA COUNTY
MCKINLEY COUNTY	MCKINLEY COUNTY
MORA COUNTY	MORA COUNTY
QUAY COUNTY	QUAY COUNTY
RIO ARRIBA COUNTY	RIO ARRIBA COUNTY
ROSWELL CITY	ROSWELL CITY IN CHAVES COUNTY
BALANCE OF SAN JUAN CNTY	SAN JUAN CNTY LESS FARMINGTON CTY
SAN MIGUEL COUNTY	SAN MIGUEL COUNTY
SANDOVAL COUNTY	SANDOVAL COUNTY
SOCORRO COUNTY	SOCORRO COUNTY
TAOS COUNTY	TAOS COUNTY
TORRANCE COUNTY	TORRANCE COUNTY
VALENCIA COUNTY	VALENCIA COUNTY

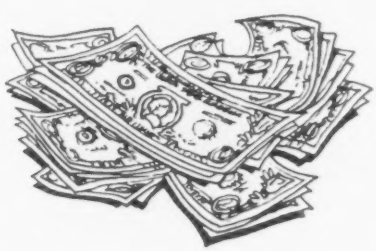
PER CAPITA INCOME

A major indicator of economic well-being is income. Personal income is the current income received by residents of an area from all sources. It is measured after deduction of personal contributions for social security, government retirement, and other social insurance programs, but before deductions of income tax and other personal taxes. Per capita income is average income per person, and is calculated by dividing personal income by the resident population.

New Mexico's personal income grew 3.4% in 1987; the slowest growth rate since 1960. This trend, which began in 1986, has been related to the weakness of New Mexico's mining sector. A slow rate of growth in personal income, especially when inflation out-strips income gains, has important implications for retail trade and consumer-oriented services industries.

New Mexico continues to rank low in comparison to other states in terms of per capita income; ranking 45 in 1987 (down from 41 in 1986). In 1987, New Mexico's per capita income was $11,673, compared to the national average of $15,340, and the rate of growth from 1986 to 1987 is much lower than the national average (2.1% compared to 4.8%.) (See table, pages 80 and 81.)

Within New Mexico, the highest per capita income in 1985 was Los Alamos County at $16,871, followed by Bernalillo County with $10,637 and Santa Fe County at $10,422. The lowest rates are found in McKinley ($4,743) and Mora ($4,805) Counties. (See table, pages 82-85.)



PER CAPITA INCOME IN THE UNITED STATES
1986 AND 1987

	PER CAPITA INCOME 1986	STATE RANKING 1986	PERCENT OF NATIONAL AVERAGE 1986	PER CAPITA INCOME 1987	STATE RANKING 1987	PERCENT OF NATIONAL AVERAGE 1987	1986-1987 CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
UNITED STATES	14,636	NA	100.0%	15,340	N/A	100.0%	704	4.8%
NEW ENGLAND								
CONNECTICUT	19,625	1	134.1%	20,980	1	136.8%	1,355	6.9%
MAINE	12,786	33	87.4%	13,720	33	89.4%	934	7.3%
MASSACHUSETTS	17,657	4	120.6%	18,926	3	123.4%	1,269	7.2%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	16,321	8	111.5%	17,133	8	111.7%	812	5.0%
RHODE ISLAND	14,564	19	99.5%	15,355	17	100.1%	791	5.4%
VERMONT	13,342	30	91.2%	14,061	28	91.7%	719	5.4%
MIDEAST								
DELAWARE	15,457	11	105.6%	16,238	11	105.9%	781	5.1%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	19,071	NA	130.3%	20,303	N/A	132.4%	1,232	6.5%
MARYLAND	16,863	6	115.2%	17,722	6	115.5%	859	5.1%
NEW JERSEY	18,866	2	128.9%	20,067	2	130.8%	1,201	6.4%
NEW YORK	16,958	5	115.9%	18,055	4	117.7%	1,097	6.5%
PENNSYLVANIA	14,242	21	97.3%	14,997	20	97.8%	755	5.3%
GREAT LAKES								
ILLINOIS	15,533	9	106.1%	16,347	9	106.6%	814	5.2%
INDIANA	13,136	32	89.8%	13,834	31	90.2%	698	5.3%
MICHIGAN	14,816	16	101.2%	15,330	18	99.9%	514	3.5%
OHIO	13,898	24	95.0%	14,543	23	94.8%	645	4.6%
WISCONSIN	13,983	22	95.5%	14,659	22	95.6%	676	4.8%
PLAINS								
IOWA	13,375	29	91.4%	14,191	26	92.5%	816	6.1%
KANSAS	14,494	20	99.0%	14,952	21	97.5%	458	3.2%
MINNESOTA	14,995	14	102.5%	15,783	14	102.9%	788	5.3%
MISSOURI	13,923	23	95.1%	14,537	24	94.8%	614	4.4%
NEBRASKA	13,727	25	93.8%	14,341	25	93.5%	614	4.5%
NORTH DAKOTA	12,449	35	85.1%	13,061	35	85.1%	612	4.9%
SOUTH DAKOTA	11,811	40	80.7%	12,511	39	81.6%	700	5.9%
SOUTHEAST								
ALABAMA	11,323	43	77.4%	11,780	44	76.8%	457	4.0%
ARKANSAS	11,050	47	75.5%	11,343	47	73.9%	293	2.7%
FLORIDA	14,607	18	99.8%	15,241	19	99.4%	634	4.3%
GEORGIA	13,459	28	92.0%	14,098	27	91.9%	639	4.7%
KENTUCKY	11,342	42	77.5%	11,950	41	77.9%	608	5.4%
LOUISIANA	11,197	46	76.5%	11,362	46	74.1%	165	1.5%
MISSISSIPPI	9,699	50	66.3%	10,204	50	66.5%	505	5.2%
NORTH CAROLINA	12,438	36	85.0%	13,155	34	85.8%	717	5.8%
SOUTH CAROLINA	11,268	44	77.0%	11,858	42	77.3%	590	5.2%
TENNESSEE	12,002	38	82.0%	12,738	37	83.0%	736	6.1%
VIRGINIA	15,461	10	105.6%	16,322	10	106.4%	861	5.6%
WEST VIRGINIA	10,531	49	72.0%	10,959	49	71.4%	428	4.1%

	PER CAPITA INCOME 1986	STATE RANKING 1986	PERCENT OF NATIONAL AVERAGE 1986	PER CAPITA INCOME 1987	STATE RANKING 1987	PERCENT OF NATIONAL AVERAGE 1987	1986-1987 CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
SOUTHWEST								
ARIZONA	13,640	26	93.2%	14,030	29	91.5%	390	2.9%
NEW MEXICO	11,435	41	78.1%	11,673	45	76.1%	238	2.1%
OKLAHOMA	12,318	37	84.2%	12,520	38	81.6%	202	1.6%
TEXAS	13,480	27	92.1%	13,764	32	89.7%	284	2.1%
ROCKY MOUNTAIN								
COLORADO	15,234	13	104.1%	15,862	13	103.4%	628	4.1%
IDAHO	11,224	45	76.7%	11,820	43	77.1%	596	5.3%
MONTANA	11,846	39	80.9%	12,255	40	79.9%	409	3.5%
UTAH	10,994	48	75.1%	11,246	48	73.3%	252	2.3%
WYOMING	12,775	34	87.3%	12,759	36	83.2%	(16)	-0.1%
FAR WEST								
CALIFORNIA	16,863	7	115.2%	17,661	7	115.1%	798	4.7%
NEVADA	15,380	12	105.1%	15,958	12	104.0%	578	3.8%
OREGON	13,331	31	91.1%	13,887	30	90.5%	556	4.2%
WASHINGTON	14,979	15	102.3%	15,444	15	100.7%	465	3.1%
ALASKA	18,016	3	123.1%	17,886	5	116.6%	(130)	-0.7%
HAWAII	14,625	17	99.9%	15,366	16	100.2%	741	5.1%

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

PER CAPITA INCOME IN NEW MEXICO COUNTIES/CITIES
1979 AND 1985

AREA	1979	% OF STATE AVERAGE	1985	% OF STATE AVERAGE	1979-85 CHANGE	% CHANGE
New Mexico	6,120	100.0%	8,814	100.0%	2,694	44.0%
Bernalillo County	7,137	116.6%	10,637	120.7%	3,500	49.0%
Albuquerque	7,440	121.6%	11,133	126.3%	3,693	49.6%
Corrales (pt)	13,154	214.9%	21,413	242.9%	8,259	62.8%
Los Ranchos	11,906	194.5%	17,524	198.8%	5,618	47.2%
Tijeras	5,760	94.1%	8,559	97.1%	2,799	48.6%
Catron County	4,695	76.7%	6,198	70.3%	1,503	32.0%
Reserve	4,786	78.2%	6,386	72.5%	1,600	33.4%
Chaves County	5,828	95.2%	8,207	93.1%	2,379	40.8%
Dexter	3,975	65.0%	5,172	58.7%	1,197	30.1%
Hagerman	5,064	82.7%	6,613	75.0%	1,549	30.6%
Lake Arthur	3,122	51.0%	3,878	44.0%	756	24.2%
Roswell	6,064	99.1%	8,796	99.8%	2,732	45.1%
Cibola County	6,091	99.5%	5,606	63.6%	(485)	-8.0%
Grants	7,154	116.9%	6,958	78.9%	(196)	-2.7%
Milan	6,198	101.3%	5,680	64.4%	(518)	-8.4%
Colfax County	5,515	90.1%	7,872	89.3%	2,357	42.7%
Angel Fire	5,515	90.1%	7,872	89.3%	2,357	42.7%
Cimarron	3,898	63.7%	5,890	66.8%	1,992	51.1%
Eagle Nest	5,754	94.0%	7,587	86.1%	1,833	31.9%
Maxwell	3,581	58.5%	5,145	58.4%	1,564	43.7%
Raton	5,818	95.1%	8,106	92.0%	2,288	39.3%
Springer	4,106	67.1%	6,567	74.5%	2,461	59.9%
Curry County	5,962	97.4%	8,350	94.7%	2,388	40.1%
Clovis	6,156	100.6%	8,728	99.0%	2,572	41.8%
Grady	5,659	92.5%	7,409	84.1%	1,750	30.9%
Melrose	5,517	90.1%	7,420	84.2%	1,903	34.5%
Texico	4,779	78.1%	6,155	69.8%	1,376	28.8%
De Baca County	5,187	84.8%	6,245	70.9%	1,058	20.4%
Fort Sumner	4,591	75.0%	5,837	66.2%	1,246	27.1%
Dona Ana County	5,284	86.3%	7,881	89.4%	2,597	49.1%
Hatch	4,383	71.6%	6,096	69.2%	1,713	39.1%
Las Cruces	6,097	99.6%	9,290	105.4%	3,193	52.4%
Mesilla	5,393	88.1%	8,129	92.2%	2,736	50.7%
Sunland Park	2,622	42.8%	3,974	45.1%	1,352	51.6%
Eddy County	6,057	99.0%	8,458	96.0%	2,401	39.6%
Artesia	6,170	100.8%	8,559	97.1%	2,389	38.7%
Carlsbad	6,107	99.8%	8,606	97.6%	2,499	40.9%
Hope	5,569	91.0%	7,755	88.0%	2,186	39.3%
Loving	4,131	67.5%	5,793	65.7%	1,662	40.2%

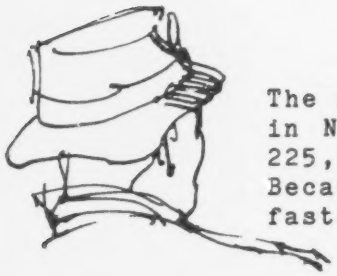
AREA	1979	% OF STATE AVERAGE	1985	% OF STATE AVERAGE	1979-85 CHANGE	% CHANGE
Grant County	5,703	93.2%	7,200	81.7%	1,497	26.2%
Bayard	4,638	75.8%	5,737	65.1%	1,099	23.7%
Central	4,250	69.4%	5,779	65.6%	1,529	36.0%
Hurley	6,418	104.9%	8,176	92.8%	1,758	27.4%
Silver City	5,602	91.5%	7,316	83.0%	1,714	30.6%
Guadalupe County	3,850	62.9%	5,194	58.9%	1,344	34.9%
Santa Rosa	4,044	66.1%	5,510	62.5%	1,466	36.3%
Vaughn	3,683	60.2%	4,611	52.3%	928	25.2%
Harding County	5,267	86.1%	6,958	78.9%	1,691	32.1%
Mosquero (pt)	3,655	59.7%	5,194	58.9%	1,539	42.1%
Roy	4,755	77.7%	6,211	70.5%	1,456	30.6%
Hidalgo County	5,242	85.7%	6,730	76.4%	1,488	28.4%
Lordsburg	4,232	69.2%	5,714	64.8%	1,482	35.0%
Virden	4,617	75.4%	6,716	76.2%	2,099	45.5%
Lea County	6,921	113.1%	9,676	109.8%	2,755	39.8%
Eunice	6,674	109.1%	9,228	104.7%	2,554	38.3%
Hobbs	7,246	118.4%	10,198	115.7%	2,952	40.7%
Jal	6,965	113.8%	8,954	101.6%	1,989	28.6%
Lovington	5,981	97.7%	8,294	94.1%	2,313	38.7%
Tatum	5,436	88.8%	7,275	82.5%	1,839	33.8%
Lincoln County	6,388	104.4%	8,791	99.7%	2,403	37.6%
Capitan	5,322	87.0%	6,992	79.3%	1,670	31.4%
Carrizozo	4,321	70.6%	6,096	69.2%	1,775	41.1%
Corona	3,899	63.7%	5,204	59.0%	1,305	33.5%
Ruidoso	8,000	130.7%	10,804	122.6%	2,804	35.1%
Ruidoso Downs	4,375	71.5%	4,911	55.7%	536	12.3%
Los Alamos County	10,442	170.6%	16,871	191.4%	6,429	61.6%
Luna County	4,790	78.3%	6,390	72.5%	1,600	33.4%
Columbus	3,577	58.4%	5,352	60.7%	1,775	49.6%
Deming	4,572	74.7%	6,091	69.1%	1,519	33.2%
McKinley County	4,196	68.6%	4,743	53.8%	547	13.0%
Gallup	6,878	112.4%	7,549	85.6%	671	9.8%
Mora County	3,404	55.6%	4,805	54.5%	1,401	41.2%
Wagon Mound	3,357	54.9%	4,851	55.0%	1,494	44.5%
Otero County	5,379	87.9%	7,967	90.4%	2,588	48.1%
Alamogordo	5,950	97.2%	8,923	101.2%	2,973	50.0%
Cloudcroft	6,684	109.2%	9,776	110.9%	3,092	46.3%
Tularosa	4,455	72.8%	6,750	76.6%	2,295	51.5%

AREA	1979	% OF STATE AVERAGE	1985	% OF STATE AVERAGE	1979-85 CHANGE	% CHANGE
Quay County	5,561	90.9%	8,251	93.6%	2,690	48.4%
House	5,687	92.9%	9,336	105.9%	3,649	64.2%
Logan	5,339	87.2%	8,953	101.6%	3,614	67.7%
San Jon	4,546	74.3%	7,469	84.7%	2,923	64.3%
Tucumcari	5,119	83.6%	7,991	90.7%	2,872	56.1%
Rio Arriba County	3,937	64.3%	5,780	65.6%	1,843	46.8%
Chama	4,834	79.0%	6,148	69.8%	1,314	27.2%
Espanola (pt)	4,778	78.1%	7,041	79.9%	2,263	47.4%
Roosevelt County	5,180	84.6%	7,064	80.1%	1,884	36.4%
Causey	5,180	84.6%	7,064	80.1%	1,884	36.4%
Dora	7,758	126.8%	10,690	121.3%	2,932	37.8%
Elida	4,428	72.4%	6,295	71.4%	1,867	42.2%
Floyd	6,062	99.1%	8,424	95.6%	2,362	39.0%
Portales	4,774	78.0%	6,650	75.4%	1,876	39.3%
Sandoval County	5,108	83.5%	8,658	98.2%	3,550	69.5%
Bernalillo	4,474	73.1%	5,976	67.8%	1,502	33.6%
Corrales (pt)	7,261	118.6%	10,569	119.9%	3,308	45.6%
Cuba	3,969	64.9%	5,890	66.8%	1,921	48.4%
Jemez Springs	6,535	106.8%	11,203	127.1%	4,668	71.4%
Rio Rancho	6,868	112.2%	10,607	120.3%	3,739	54.4%
San Ysidro	3,674	60.0%	5,984	67.9%	2,310	62.9%
San Juan County	5,812	95.0%	7,718	87.6%	1,906	32.8%
Aztec	6,341	103.6%	7,735	87.8%	1,394	22.0%
Bloomfield	5,810	94.9%	7,442	84.4%	1,632	28.1%
Farmington	7,618	124.5%	9,807	111.3%	2,189	28.7%
San Miguel County	3,904	63.8%	5,558	63.1%	1,654	42.4%
Las Vegas	4,000	65.4%	5,687	64.5%	1,687	42.2%
Mosquero (pt)	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	ERR
Pecos	3,895	63.6%	5,605	63.6%	1,710	43.9%
Santa Fe County	6,848	111.9%	10,422	118.2%	3,574	52.2%
Espanola (pt)	5,357	87.5%	8,227	93.3%	2,870	53.6%
Santa Fe	7,170	117.2%	11,002	124.8%	3,832	53.4%
Sierra County	4,637	75.8%	7,079	80.3%	2,442	52.7%
T or C	4,790	78.3%	7,321	83.1%	2,531	52.8%
Williamsburg	5,704	93.2%	9,371	106.3%	3,667	64.3%
Socorro County	4,469	73.0%	6,407	72.7%	1,938	43.4%
Magdalena	3,966	64.8%	5,447	61.8%	1,481	37.3%
Socorro	5,098	83.3%	7,346	83.3%	2,248	44.1%
Taos County	4,613	75.4%	6,509	73.8%	1,896	41.1%
Questa	4,792	78.3%	6,740	76.5%	1,948	40.7%
Red River	7,066	115.5%	9,832	111.5%	2,766	39.1%
Taos	6,024	98.4%	8,290	94.1%	2,266	37.6%

AREA	1979	% OF STATE AVERAGE	1985	% OF STATE AVERAGE	1979-85 CHANGE	% CHANGE
Torrance County	4,691	76.7%	6,472	73.4%	1,781	38.0%
Encino	3,351	54.8%	4,873	55.3%	1,522	45.4%
Estancia	4,199	68.6%	5,728	65.0%	1,529	36.4%
Moriarty	4,762	77.8%	6,449	73.2%	1,687	35.4%
Mountainair	4,299	70.2%	5,822	66.1%	1,523	35.4%
Willard	2,656	43.4%	3,695	41.9%	1,039	39.1%
Union County	5,957	97.3%	7,586	86.1%	1,629	27.3%
Clayton	5,765	94.2%	7,472	84.8%	1,707	29.6%
Des Moines	6,159	100.6%	8,997	102.1%	2,838	46.1%
Folsom	5,957	97.3%	7,586	86.1%	1,629	27.3%
Grenville	5,957	97.3%	7,586	86.1%	1,629	27.3%
Valencia County	5,615	91.7%	8,375	95.0%	2,760	49.2%
Belen	5,476	89.5%	8,313	94.3%	2,837	51.8%
Bosque Farms	7,218	117.9%	10,895	123.6%	3,677	50.9%
Los Lunas	4,489	73.3%	6,785	77.0%	2,296	51.1%
Multi-County Area						
Corrales	7,537	123.2%	11,030	125.1%	3,493	46.3%
Espanola	4,879	79.7%	7,226	82.0%	2,347	48.1%
Mosquero	3,655	59.7%	5,194	58.9%	1,539	42.1%

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

POVERTY IN NEW MEXICO



The number of people living below the poverty level in New Mexico increased from 200,088 in 1969 to 225,508 in 1979, an increase of 25,420 or 12.7%. Because the total population increased at an even faster rate, the actual percentage of people living below the poverty level fell from 19.7% to 17.6%. The table on page 88 shows the number of people living in poverty by state, planning district, and county. The largest concentrations of people living below the poverty level are found in Bernalillo, Dona Ana and McKinley Counties. These three counties contain 44% of the total New Mexico population and 43% of all persons living below the poverty level.

New Mexico has a much higher percentage of people living in poverty than the nation as a whole; 17.3% over 12.1%. All minority races have a much higher level of poverty than Whites. In New Mexico, Native Americans have the highest rate of almost 40%. See table below.

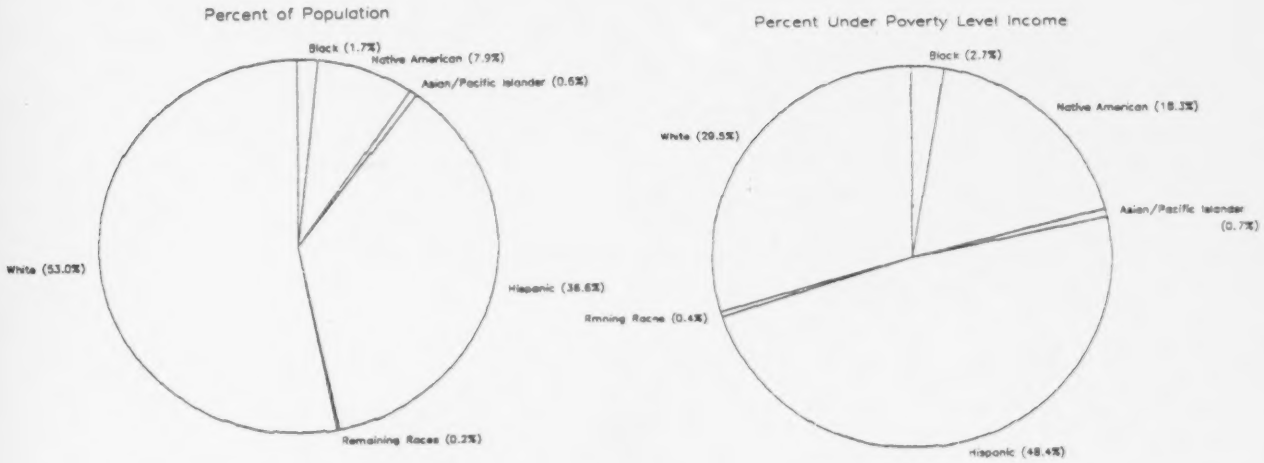
PERCENTAGE OF RACIAL/ETHNIC GROUPS LIVING BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL
1979

	United States	New Mexico
Total	12.1%	17.3%
White	9.2	13.1
Black	28.9	27.4
Native American	26.6	39.6
Asian and Pacific Islander	12.8	22.8
Hispanic	23.1	22.9

The following table and pie charts give the percentage distribution of the population by race, and by the number of persons living under the poverty level by race. For example, Whites make up 53% of the population, but account for only 29.5% of the poverty population. Hispanics, on the other hand, account for 36.6% of the population, yet make up 48.4% of the poverty population.

NEW MEXICO DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION AND POVERTY
BY RACE/ETHNIC GROUP
1979

	Percent of Population	Percent Under Poverty Level Income
White	53.0%	29.5%
Black	1.7	2.7
Native American	7.9	18.3
Asian/Pacific Islander	0.6	0.7
Remaining Races	0.2	0.4
Hispanic	36.6	48.4



The table on page 89 provides additional comparisons of poverty in New Mexico, Bernalillo County, and the balance of the state.

NEW MEXICO, PLANNING DISTRICTS AND COUNTIES
POVERTY STATUS OF PERSONS AND FAMILIES BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL, 1979

	Persons						Families	
	Total	White	Black	American Indian	Asian-Pacific Islander	Spanish Origin 1/	Total	Female Householder
NEW MEXICO	225,508	129,599	6,312	42,224	1,761	109,099	46,826	16,159
District I	37,613	5,864	90	29,707	30	3,138	7,326	2,372
McKinley	20,695	1,823	42	17,813	15	1,774	4,009	1,353
San Juan	16,918	4,041	48	11,894	15	1,364	3,227	1,019
District II	34,782	20,163	112	1,954	27	26,248	7,633	2,440
Colfax	2,261	1,398	0	62	0	1,587	479	165
Los Alamos	719	670	0	12	9	120	177	52
Mora	1,610	911	0	0	0	1,504	403	112
Rio Arriba	8,245	2,943	27	1,115	0	6,371	1,840	499
San Miguel	6,616	4,780	31	48	0	5,815	1,436	455
Santa Fe	10,007	7,365	54	318	18	6,741	2,094	795
Taos	5,324	2,096	0	399	0	4,110	1,204	362
District III	71,665	45,576	2,141	8,373	1,266	35,932	14,633	5,944
Bernalillo	54,481	37,013	2,054	2,815	1,214	28,486	11,053	4,875
Sandoval	6,443	2,210	11	3,438	8	1,805	1,263	285
Torrance	1,740	1,059	0	8	0	989	407	93
Valencia	9,001	5,294	76	2,112	44	4,552	1,910	691
District IV	15,033	10,637	890	130	82	6,642	3,334	1,082
Curry	6,135	3,802	749	29	68	2,371	1,326	545
De Baca	484	429	0	0	0	237	104	32
Guadalupe	1,368	1,004	0	0	14	1,190	319	107
Harding	207	183	0	0	0	99	53	13
Quay	1,913	1,431	104	16	0	898	442	133
Roosevelt	3,936	2,810	37	85	0	1,439	843	203
Union	990	978	0	0	0	408	247	49
District V	8,956	7,114	190	48	15	5,384	2,040	653
Catron	624	540	0	2	0	178	128	39
Grant	3,698	2,753	54	20	7	2,591	845	255
Hidalgo	1,018	950	0	0	0	587	230	97
Luna	3,616	2,871	136	26	8	2,028	837	262
District VI	30,884	20,844	2,309	993	124	14,637	6,432	2,206
Chaves	9,594	7,153	425	92	10	5,143	1,982	614
Eddy	6,414	4,155	276	117	10	3,689	1,325	462
Lea	6,786	3,842	1,128	53	9	2,810	1,365	555
Lincoln	1,831	1,560	0	0	0	817	401	114
Otero	6,259	4,134	480	731	95	2,178	1,359	461
District VII	26,575	19,401	546	1,015	208	17,118	5,428	1,461
Dona Ana	20,999	14,925	489	209	80	14,911	4,281	1,216
Sierra	1,884	1,846	0	7	0	541	484	109
Socorro	3,692	2,630	57	799	128	1,666	663	136

1/ Spanish Origin: A self identification designation in addition to the racial group; also classified in White, Black, etc.

Source: Bureau of the Census, Summary Tape No. 3, Tables 86, 91, and 92.

POVERTY BY RACE (NOT INCLUDING HISPANICS) AND AGE, 1979
FOR NEW MEXICO, BERNALILLO COUNTY, AND THE BALANCE OF THE STATE

NEW MEXICO	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	NATIVE AMER	ASIAN/ PAC ISL	RACES NEC	HISPANIC
Total Below Poverty							
Number	225,513	66,516	6,002	41,260	1,645	989	109,101
Percent of Total Poverty Population	100.0%	29.5%	2.7%	18.3%	0.7%	0.4%	48.4%
Percent of Racial/Ethnic Population	17.6%	9.8%	28.9%	40.7%	23.8%	33.3%	23.2%
% of Age Cohort Below Poverty:							
Under 16 Years	36.2%	25.2%	39.1%	41.8%	36.1%	42.9%	40.6%
16 to 17 Years	5.0%	3.4%	4.5%	6.5%	3.8%	3.5%	5.5%
18 to 21 Years	9.0%	10.3%	8.5%	9.3%	8.7%	5.4%	8.2%
22 to 54 Years	33.1%	37.2%	33.0%	31.3%	48.6%	33.9%	31.0%
55 to 64 Years	6.2%	8.1%	6.8%	5.0%	1.5%	3.0%	5.5%
65 Years and Over	10.6%	15.8%	8.1%	6.2%	1.3%	11.3%	9.3%
BERNALILLO COUNTY							
Total Below Poverty							
Number	54,481	20,290	1,898	2,447	1,150	210	28,486
Percent of Total Poverty Population	100.0%	37.2%	3.5%	4.5%	2.1%	0.4%	52.3%
Percent of Racial/Ethnic Population	13.2%	8.5%	23.3%	26.3%	30.1%	20.9%	18.6%
% of Age Cohort Below Poverty:							
Under 16 Years	33.5%	23.0%	38.8%	29.4%	41.7%	35.2%	40.6%
16 to 17 Years	4.7%	3.3%	5.0%	5.9%	3.1%	6.2%	5.6%
18 to 21 Years	10.9%	13.6%	10.5%	16.8%	5.5%	11.0%	8.7%
22 to 54 Years	38.1%	44.3%	36.0%	39.2%	46.5%	39.5%	33.4%
55 to 64 Years	5.0%	5.7%	4.0%	3.5%	2.1%	4.8%	4.8%
65 Years and Over	7.8%	10.1%	5.7%	5.2%	1.1%	3.3%	6.8%
BALANCE OF STATE							
Total Below Poverty							
Number	171,032	46,226	4,104	38,813	495	779	80,615
Percent of Total Poverty Population	100.0%	27.0%	2.4%	22.7%	0.3%	0.5%	47.1%
Percent of Racial/Ethnic Population	19.7%	10.5%	32.5%	42.1%	16.1%	39.7%	25.4%
% of Age Cohort Below Poverty:							
Under 16 Years	37.1%	26.1%	39.2%	42.6%	23.2%	44.9%	40.6%
16 to 17 Years	5.1%	3.4%	4.3%	6.5%	5.3%	2.8%	5.5%
18 to 21 Years	8.4%	8.8%	7.6%	8.8%	16.2%	3.9%	8.0%
22 to 54 Years	31.4%	34.0%	31.6%	30.8%	53.5%	32.3%	30.1%
55 to 64 Years	6.5%	9.2%	8.1%	5.0%	0.0%	2.6%	5.7%
65 Years and Over	11.4%	18.4%	9.2%	6.3%	1.8%	13.5%	10.1%

NEW MEXICO ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

Number of Persons on Assistance
As of January 29, 1988

AREA	FOODSTAMPS	*OTHER PROGRAMS	TOTAL	PERCENT OF STATE TOTAL
New Mexico	150,689	63,889	214,578	100.0%
SE Bernalillo	9,216	4,478	13,694	6.4%
NO Bernalillo	12,247	5,975	18,222	8.5%
SW Bernalillo	9,009	4,149	13,158	6.1%
Chaves	6,598	3,156	9,754	4.5%
Colfax/Union	1,761	801	2,562	1.2%
Curry	4,699	2,731	7,430	3.5%
Dona Ana/Sierra	16,282	6,449	22,731	10.6%
Eddy/Artesia	5,157	2,230	7,387	3.4%
Grant/Hidalgo	4,081	1,933	6,014	2.8%
Guadalupe/Quay/DeBaca	2,825	1,151	3,976	1.9%
Lea	5,903	2,769	8,672	4.0%
Luna	3,269	1,236	4,505	2.1%
McKinley	14,233	5,003	19,236	9.0%
Otero/Lincoln	5,254	1,872	7,126	3.3%
Rio Arriba/Los Alamos	5,855	2,514	8,369	3.9%
Roosevelt	2,698	1,070	3,768	1.8%
Sandoval	5,536	1,804	7,340	3.4%
San Juan	10,292	4,313	14,605	6.8%
San Miguel/Mora/Harding	6,476	2,827	9,303	4.3%
Santa Fe	3,975	1,994	5,969	2.8%
Socorro/Catron	3,281	1,025	4,306	2.0%
Taos	4,123	1,165	5,288	2.5%
Valencia/Torrance	4,664	1,921	6,585	3.1%
Cibola	3,255	1,323	4,578	2.1%

*Other Programs are: Aid to Families With Dependent Children, General Assistance and Medical Assistance categories.

Source: New Mexico Department of Human Services, Income Support Division

JOB TRAINING PARTNERSHIP ACT

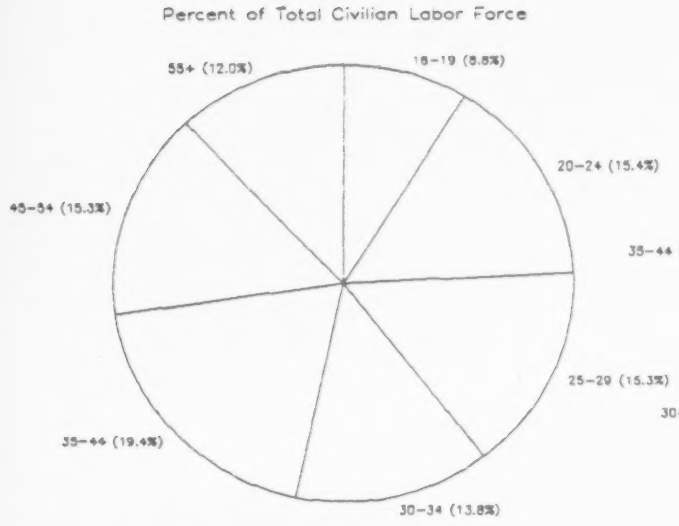
The Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) was established by an act of Congress in 1982 to aid persons facing serious barriers to employment. The goal of the JTPA is to reduce these barriers by coordinating the efforts of government and private industry in establishing a program of job training, counseling, and placement. Services and training programs concentrate on youth, particularly educationally disadvantaged, and economically disadvantaged and unemployed individuals.

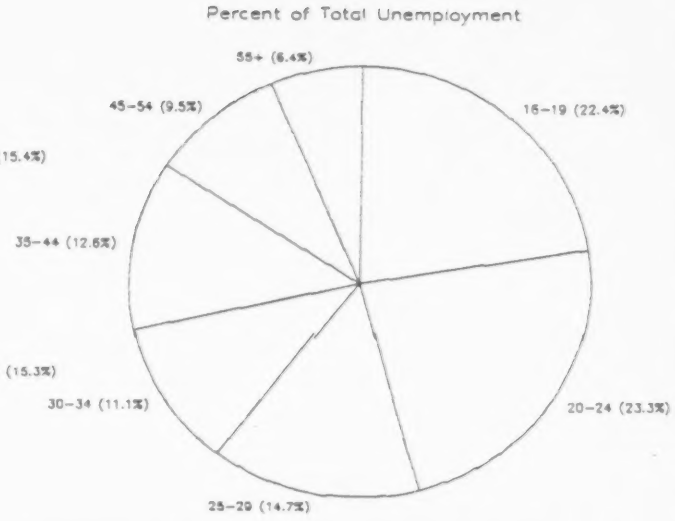
Under the JTPA program much emphasis has been placed on providing aid to the younger workers in the labor force. Young people face greater barriers to employment than do their older counterparts. These barriers include little to no work experience, a lack of marketable job skills, and instability. The JTPA program works to remove the first two barriers, by arranging worthwhile employment or job training. The third barrier may be attributed to the fact that most youths do not have family responsibilities; also, many youths may seek a variety in employment in an effort to find which occupation best suits their needs. The curiosity and freedom combined, lead many youth to move rapidly from job to job. This last barrier to employment is not easily remedied by the JTPA Program.

The following table illustrates that the younger portion of the labor force does have a much higher unemployment rate than the older portion. As a person matures and acquires more experience and/or skills, his or her unemployment rate naturally goes down. The table, and accompanying pie charts, also shows that younger workers (ages 16-24) account for 45.7% of total unemployment, but only 24.2% of the civilian labor force.

NEW MEXICO CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS
BY SELECTED AGE GROUPS
1980

AGE GROUP	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOY	UNEMPLOY	UNEMP RATE	% OF TOTAL UNEMPLOY	% OF TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
16-19	47,902	39,222	8,680	18.1	22.4	8.8
20-24	84,065	75,016	9,049	10.8	23.3	15.4
25-29	83,994	78,303	5,691	6.8	14.7	15.3
30-34	75,637	71,308	4,329	5.7	11.1	13.8
35-44	106,033	101,152	4,881	4.6	12.6	19.4
45-54	83,604	79,898	3,706	4.4	9.5	15.3
55+	65,839	63,339	2,500	3.8	6.4	12.0





The JTPA Program also places emphasis on high school dropouts. These individuals lack the basic education required by most employers. The tables and graphs on pages 93 and 94 provide a clear picture of this situation and its consequences.

"Economically disadvantaged" refers to individuals who meet certain income criteria. A definition of economically disadvantaged is provided in the glossary of this report. The economically disadvantaged also face serious barriers to employment. These include limited occupational mobility and a lack of funds for, and freedom to participate in, job training and/or educational programs. The table on page 95 details the number of youth/adults economically disadvantaged by state, Service Delivery Area, and the remaining counties.

The JTPA Program utilizes two measures of unemployment: excess and substantial unemployment. Excess Unemployment measures the number of unemployed individuals in excess of 4.5% of the civilian labor force in any particular area. Substantial Unemployment measures the total number of unemployed individuals in any area with an average unemployment rate of at least 6.5%. The table on page 96 provides excess and substantial unemployment data for the period of July 1986 through June 1987. The areas covered include the state of New Mexico, all three Service Delivery Areas and the remaining counties.

LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS OF HIGH SCHOOL DROPOUTS AGES 16-21
1980

	NEW MEXICO	BERNALILLO COUNTY	BALANCE OF STATE
16-17 YEARS			
Civilian Labor Force	3,224	796	2,428
Employed	2,088	516	1,572
Unemployed	1,136	280	856
Rate	35.2%	35.2%	35.3%
% of Total Unemployed	100.0%	24.6%	75.4%
18-19 YEARS			
Civilian Labor Force	5,660	1,742	3,918
Employed	4,006	1,168	2,838
Unemployed	1,654	574	1,080
Rate	29.2%	33.0%	27.6%
% of Total Unemployed	100.0%	34.7%	65.3%
20-21 YEARS			
Civilian Labor Force	5,924	1,762	4,162
Employed	4,626	1,340	3,286
Unemployed	1,298	422	876
Rate	21.9%	24.0%	21.0%
% of Total Unemployed	100.0%	32.5%	67.5%
16-21 YEARS			
Civilian Labor Force	14,808	4,300	10,508
Employed	10,720	3,024	7,696
Unemployed	4,088	1,276	2,812
Rate	27.6%	29.7%	26.8%
% of Total Unemployed	100.0%	31.2%	68.8%

NEW MEXICO	UNEMPLOYMENT RATES	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES
16-17 YEARS		
High School Graduate	24.4%	56.6%
High School Dropout	35.2%	43.0%
18-19 YEARS		
High School Graduate	14.7%	73.3%
High School Dropout	29.2%	57.6%
20-21 YEARS		
High School Graduate	10.8%	77.0%
High School Dropout	21.9%	59.1%
16-21 YEARS		
High School Graduate	12.7%	74.8%
High School Dropout	27.6%	54.2%

SOURCE: 1980 Census

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES, 1980
HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES VERSUS DROPOUTS
Percent Unemployed
40.0%
35.0%
30.0%
25.0%
20.0%
15.0%
10.0%
5.0%
0.0%
16-17
18-19
20-21
16-21
Age Groups
H.S. Graduate
H.S. Dropout

LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES, 1980
HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES VERSUS DROPOUTS
Participation Rate
80.0%
70.0%
60.0%
50.0%
40.0%
30.0%
20.0%
10.0%
0.0%
16-17
18-19
20-21
16-21
Age Groups
H.S. Graduate
H.S. Dropout

NEW MEXICO ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED

	POPULATION AGES 16 AND OVER 1980 CENSUS			ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED US DEPARTMENT OF LABOR			PERCENT ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED TO POPULATION		
	PERSONS AGES 16 & OVER (TOTAL)	PERSONS AGES 16 TO 21 (YOUTH)	PERSONS AGES 22 & OVER (ADULTS)	PERSONS AGES 16 & OVER (TOTAL)	PERSONS AGES 16 TO 21 (YOUTH)	PERSONS AGES 22 & OVER (ADULTS)	PERSONS AGES 16 & OVER (TOTAL)	PERSONS AGES 16 TO 21 (YOUTH)	PERSONS AGES 22 & OVER (ADULTS)
NEW MEXICO	939,123	157,758	781,365	230,121	47,324	182,797	24.5%	30.0%	23.4%
Bern. Cnty SDA-Rmdr	314,370	51,493	262,877	59,324	12,867	46,457	18.9%	25.0%	17.7%
Navajo Nation SDA	18,770	4,478	14,292	12,076	3,396	8,680	64.3%	75.8%	60.7%
Balance of State SDA	605,983	101,787	504,196	158,721	31,061	127,660	26.2%	30.5%	25.3%
Catron County	1,965	266	1,699	664	99	565	33.8%	37.2%	33.3%
Chaves County	37,661	5,744	31,917	9,971	1,603	8,368	26.5%	27.9%	26.2%
Cibola County-Rmdr	18,999	3,557	15,442	4,237	757	3,480	22.3%	21.3%	22.5%
Colfax County	9,963	1,492	8,471	2,250	315	1,935	22.6%	21.1%	22.8%
Curry County	29,879	5,384	24,495	6,592	1,253	5,339	22.1%	23.3%	21.8%
De Baca County	1,926	224	1,702	601	93	508	31.2%	41.5%	29.8%
Dona Ana County	69,186	15,099	54,087	20,649	5,360	15,289	29.8%	35.5%	28.3%
Eddy County	34,414	4,844	29,570	6,989	1,224	5,765	20.3%	25.3%	19.5%
Grant County	18,457	3,030	15,427	3,976	768	3,208	21.5%	25.3%	20.8%
Guadalupe County	3,165	556	2,609	1,436	272	1,164	45.4%	48.9%	44.6%
Harding County	836	99	737	271	46	225	32.4%	46.5%	30.5%
Hidalgo County	4,073	602	3,471	958	165	793	23.5%	27.4%	22.8%
Lea County	39,057	6,073	32,984	6,628	1,188	5,440	17.0%	19.6%	16.5%
Lincoln County	8,270	942	7,328	2,016	324	1,692	24.4%	34.4%	23.1%
Los Alamos County	12,778	1,488	11,290	713	169	544	5.6%	11.4%	4.8%
Luna County	11,441	1,506	9,935	3,902	604	3,298	34.1%	40.1%	33.2%
McKinley County-Rmdr	30,208	5,913	24,295	12,862	3,178	9,684	42.6%	53.7%	39.9%
Mora County	2,997	502	2,495	1,780	393	1,387	59.4%	78.3%	55.6%
Otero County	31,866	6,073	25,793	7,263	1,386	5,877	22.8%	22.8%	22.8%
Quay County	7,777	1,050	6,727	2,059	323	1,736	26.5%	30.8%	25.8%
Rio Arriba County	19,860	3,540	16,320	8,195	1,732	6,463	41.3%	48.9%	39.6%
Roosevelt County	12,000	2,601	9,399	3,923	850	3,073	32.7%	32.7%	32.7%
Sandoval County	24,471	3,802	20,669	7,128	1,380	5,748	29.1%	36.3%	27.8%
San Juan County-Rmdr	43,088	7,423	35,665	7,058	1,315	5,743	16.4%	17.7%	16.1%
San Miguel County	16,597	3,161	13,436	6,996	1,469	5,527	42.2%	46.5%	41.1%
Santa Fe County	55,631	8,091	47,540	11,330	1,703	9,627	20.4%	21.0%	20.3%
Sierra County	6,816	554	6,262	2,781	274	2,507	40.8%	49.5%	40.0%
Socorro County-Rmdr	8,236	1,487	6,749	3,058	673	2,385	37.1%	45.3%	35.3%
Taos County	13,653	2,172	11,481	5,231	907	4,324	38.3%	41.8%	37.7%
Torrance County	5,319	711	4,608	1,877	269	1,608	35.3%	37.8%	34.9%
Union County	3,560	489	3,071	1,040	171	869	29.2%	35.0%	28.3%
Valencia County-Rmdr	21,834	3,312	18,522	4,287	798	3,489	19.6%	24.1%	18.8%

Rmdr = remainder of the county after subtracting the Navajo Nation.

EXCESS AND SUBSTANTIAL UNEMPLOYMENT
July 1986 Through June 1987

	Civilian Labor Force	Number of Unemp	Unemp Rate	Number of Excess Unemp	Percent of State Total	Number of Substan. Unemp	Percent of State Total
New Mexico	685,873	64,275	9.4%	33,631	100.0%	63,408	100.0%
Bernalillo Cnty SDA- Rmdr	260,871	17,009	6.5%	5,217	15.5%	17,009	26.8%
Navajo Nation SDA	8,718	2,853	32.7%	2,458	7.3%	2,853	4.5%
Balance of State SDA	416,284	44,413	10.7%	25,956	77.2%	43,546	68.7%
Catron County	1,257	185	14.7%	128	0.4%	185	0.3%
Chaves County	22,547	2,217	9.8%	1,195	3.6%	2,217	3.5%
Cibola County - Rmdr.	8,999	1,415	15.7%	1,008	3.0%	1,415	2.2%
Colfax County	7,133	977	13.7%	656	2.0%	977	1.5%
Curry County	17,329	1,394	8.0%	607	1.8%	1,394	2.2%
De Baca County	963	114	11.8%	70	0.2%	114	0.2%
Dona Ana County	55,819	4,078	7.3%	1,563	4.6%	4,078	6.4%
Eddy County	21,511	3,055	14.2%	2,087	6.2%	3,055	4.8%
Grant County	10,158	1,135	11.2%	681	2.0%	1,135	1.8%
Guadalupe County	1,732	287	16.6%	210	0.6%	287	0.5%
Harding County	456	63	13.8%	42	0.1%	63	0.1%
Hidalgo County	2,475	158	6.4%	47	0.1%	0	0.0%
Lea County	23,820	3,284	13.8%	2,215	6.6%	3,284	5.2%
Lincoln County	6,962	567	8.1%	251	0.7%	567	0.9%
Los Alamos County	12,535	281	2.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Luna County	5,947	914	15.4%	648	1.9%	914	1.4%
McKinley Cnty - Rmdr.	15,150	1,958	12.9%	1,273	3.8%	1,958	3.1%
Mora County	1,372	489	35.6%	427	1.3%	489	0.8%
Otero County	17,864	1,444	8.1%	643	1.9%	1,444	2.3%
Quay County	4,678	428	9.1%	215	0.6%	428	0.7%
Rio Arriba County	14,212	2,860	20.1%	2,217	6.6%	2,860	4.5%
Roosevelt County	7,556	428	5.7%	91	0.3%	0	0.0%
Sandoval County	23,490	2,089	8.9%	1,034	3.1%	2,089	3.3%
San Juan Cnty - Rmdr.	29,826	3,852	12.9%	2,505	7.4%	3,852	6.1%
San Miguel County	10,074	1,372	13.6%	917	2.7%	1,372	2.2%
Santa Fe County	52,619	3,506	6.7%	1,158	3.4%	3,506	5.5%
Sierra County	2,639	222	8.4%	103	0.3%	222	0.4%
Socorro County - Rmdr.	5,567	481	8.6%	228	0.7%	481	0.8%
Taos County	10,644	2,960	27.8%	2,480	7.4%	2,960	4.7%
Torrance County	3,473	395	11.4%	240	0.7%	395	0.6%
Union County	2,145	177	8.3%	82	0.2%	177	0.3%
Valencia County - Rmdr.	15,332	1,628	10.6%	935	3.0%	1,628	2.4%

"Rmdr." = remainder of the county after subtracting the Navajo Nation.
1/87 Benchmark (2/21/88)

APPENDIX

NEW MEXICO DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF ECONOMIC RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS

OPERATIONAL PROGRAMS

MANAGEMENT
Plans, directs, coordinates, and evaluates technical programs for data collection, analysis, and dissemination. Exercises financial management of labor market information resources. Provides section training and liaison with other state and federal agencies, including appointment as Cooperating Representative to the United State Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics and designation as Chairman of the State Occupational Information Coordinating Committee (SOICC) Technical Steering Committee.

CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS (CES)
Performs continuing employer surveys and prepares current monthly estimates of nonagricultural employment by industry, hours of work, and earnings for New Mexico and the Albuquerque Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA). Prepares employment data for the Las Cruces and Santa Fe MSAs.

LOCAL AREA UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS (LAUS)
Develops, collects, projects, analyzes and disseminates labor area information and data regarding employment, unemployment, and related economic factors. Prepares federally-required reports for areas qualifying for financial assistance. Updates Affirmative Action packages. Prepares special studies, as appropriate.

OCCUPATIONAL INFORMATION AND PLANNING DATA
Develops, analyzes, and disseminates long and short-range occupational projections, labor shortages, surpluses, and detailed socioeconomic data for planning. Conducts wage survey activities and special studies, as appropriate.

OCCUPATIONAL EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS (OES) (Contract)
Determines occupational staffing patterns of state industries by means of employer surveys, including: sample selection, survey, follow-up, manual and automated data processing, statistical analysis, publication, dissemination, and organization of information into a forecasting data base.

Area Job Market Flyers
Single page reference pamphlet providing information and tips on finding jobs. For New Mexico, Alamogordo, Albuquerque, Farmington, Roswell, Santa Fe and Silver City.

New Mexico Job Hunters Guide
Booklet prepared in cooperation with the State Occupational Information Coordinating Committee describing general economic conditions, job needs, wages, career planning, training sources, large employers, interviewing, resumes and other information. Inserts on industries, employers and kinds of jobs for major New Mexico cities.

MANPOWER PLANNING

JTPA - Annual Manpower Planning Report
A report providing socio-economic data for the State, Albuquerque MSA, and other substate regions with an industrial, occupational, and area economic outlook for the upcoming fiscal year.

SPECIAL REPORTS

Women Workers in New Mexico
Report provides data on women by industry, occupation, and income with narrative analysis. (Data in publication largely based on 1980 census).

New Mexico Youth in the Labor Force
Report provides data on youth by employment status, industry, occupation, income, and education with narrative analysis (Data in publication largely based on 1980 census).

Large Employers in New Mexico by County and Large Employers in the Albuquerque Area
Lists giving names, addresses and phone numbers by industry.

UI Quarterly Review
Quarterly compilation and analysis of State unemployment insurance statistics by county. Claimant characteristics provided include sex, race, industry, occupation, and usual weekly earnings.

AFFIRMATIVE ACTION DATA FOR EMPLOYERS

Affirmative Action Information.
Data tables with women and minority labor force statistics based on 1980 census. Separate pamphlets available for New Mexico and 31 substate areas. Specify area desired.

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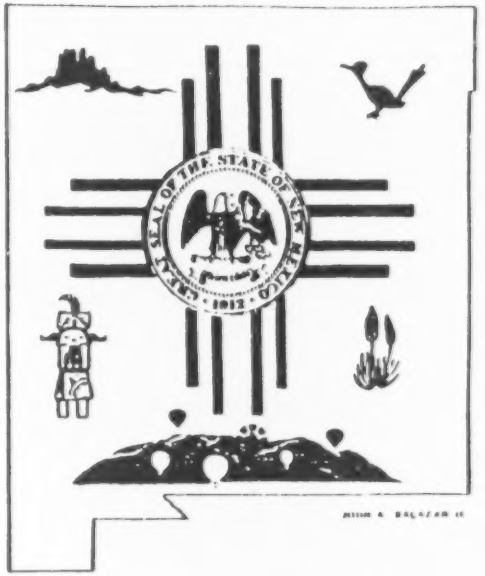
Note:

Contact the New Mexico Department of Labor, Bureau of Economic Research and Analysis for copies of any of the above publications, or for addition to a mailing list. Specify report(s) or mailing list(s) desired.

THE NEW MEXICO LABOR MARKET



INFORMATION DIRECTORY

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A list of economic & statistical publications available at no charge from:

New Mexico
Department of Labor
Bureau of Economic Research & Analysis

P.O. Box 1928
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87103
Phone: (505) 841-8645
June 1987

LABOR MARKET TERMINOLOGY & SOURCES

Basic Concepts - Unemployment, Employment, Labor Force
Pamphlet explaining commonly used terms found in labor market publications. Also includes brief description of how labor force statistics are prepared and lists major national, regional, and New Mexico labor statistics publications.

GENERAL LABOR MARKET DEVELOPMENTS

New Mexico Labor Market Review
Monthly publication with statewide and local area labor force, employment and unemployment estimates, employment by industry, average weekly earnings and significant labor market developments. Includes preliminary labor force estimates for 32 substate areas.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Table A. Civilian Labor Force, Employment and Unemployment Rate, 1970-1986.
Monthly data tables for each year. Available statewide and 32 substate areas. Specify calendar year(s) desired.

Table B. Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment (JOBS), 1970-1986.
Monthly data tables for each year. Available by major industry for each of 29 counties. (Does not include Statewide, Albuquerque, Las Cruces or Santa Fe areas). Specify calendar year(s) desired.

Table C. Civilian Labor Force, Employment and Unemployment Rate, 1970-1986.
U.S., Statewide, and 32 substate areas. Annual averages, 1970-1986.

Table D. Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment 1970-1986.
Annual averages for the period 1970-1986, includes U.S., Statewide, and 32 substate areas.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
Monthly and annual average data by detailed industry. Publications for:

A. New Mexico (1939 - 1986)
B. Albuquerque Area (Bernalillo County) (1975 - 1986)
C. Las Cruces Area (Dona Ana County) (1974 - 1986)
D. Santa Fe Area (Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties) (1980 - 1986)

Facts And Figures
An annual publication providing number of employing units and number of workers by establishment size by industry for state and counties.

EARNINGS

Hours and Earnings Estimates
Monthly and annual averages. Has Hasaverage weekly earnings, average weekly hours and average hourly earnings for selected industries.

Publications for:

A. New Mexico

B. Albuquerque Area

Albuquerque Small Employer Wage Survey
Annual report showing entry, average, and ranges of pay for about 100 skills in companies of 10-100 employees.

Santa Fe Employer Wage Survey
Annual report showing entry, average, and ranges of pay for about 60 skills in companies of 10-249 employees.

Wage Survey Index
List of NM wage surveys prepared by public and private organizations.

Covered Employment and Wages
Quarterly publication providing employment and wage data by industry for all New Mexico counties for employers covered under the Unemployment Compensation Law.

OCCUPATIONAL INFORMATION

New Mexico Occupational Manpower Needs to 1990
Report giving expected annual numerical job openings for about 600 occupational groups statewide and in Albuquerque with narrative analysis. Also includes information on employment changes by industry and on job characteristics.

Jobs to 1990
Pamphlet summarizing, in a simplified manner, the job outlook nationally, and for New Mexico and Albuquerque. Intended primarily for students.

New Mexico Current Occupational Supply/Demand Summary.
Semi-annual report listing job shortages and applicant surpluses for 20 cities.

GLOSSARY

AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN (AFDC)
Financial assistance to children deprived of support or care due to death, divorce, absence, or disability of one or both parents. AFDC also provides for rehabilitation and job placement for children and parents through the Work Incentive Program (WIN) and through referral to Vocational Rehabilitation or Job Services.

BENCHMARK
Estimates are normally based on a sample, or less than complete preliminary information. Revision of initial data based upon reasonably complete information is called a "Benchmark." A Benchmark, then, is a periodic planned revision.

CIVIL JURISDICTION
Civil jurisdictions are now defined as all cities with a population of at least 25,000 and all counties. Townships of 25,000 or more population are also considered as civil jurisdiction in 4 States (Michigan, New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania). In Connecticut, Massachusetts, Puerto Rico, and Rhode Island where counties have very limited or no government functions, the classifications are done for individual towns.

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
The "Civilian Labor Force" is the total labor force, excluding persons in the Armed Forces. Most published data, including national and state estimates, pertain to the Civilian Labor Force.

ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED
The term "economically disadvantaged" means an individual who (a) receives cash welfare payments under a Federal, State, or Local welfare program; (b) has, or is a member of a family which has, received a total family income for the six-month period prior to application for the program involved (exclusive of unemployment compensation, child support payments, and welfare payments) which in relation to family size, was not in excess of the higher of (1) the poverty level determined in accordance with criteria established by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, or (2) 70 percent of the lower living standard income level; (c) is receiving food stamps pursuant to the Food Stamp Act of 1977; (d) is a foster child on behalf of whom State or Local government payments are made; or (e) in cases permitted by regulations of the Secretary, is an adult handicapped individual whose own income meets the requirements of clause A or B, but who is a member of a family whose income does not meet such requirements.

JTPA

TABLE TO DETERMINE ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED CRITERIA
COMBINING THE HIGHER OF THE FEDERAL POVERTY GUIDELINES AND
LOWER LIVING STANDARD INCOME LEVEL (LLSIL)

Metro Base: $13,240
Non-Metro Base: $13,320

FAMILY SIZE	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Metro	$5,500	$7,810	$10,720	$13,240	$15,620	$18,270
Non-Metro	$5,500	$7,860	$10,790	$13,320	$15,720	$18,380

For a family of more than six people add to the figure in column (6) $2,650 for each additional person in Metro areas; $2,660 for each additional person in Non-Metro areas (this information is current as of September 1987).

EMPLOYED
Employed persons are those individuals, 16 years of age and older, who did any work at all during the survey week as paid employees, in their own business, profession or farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers in a family operated business. Also counted as employed are those persons who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor-management dispute, or personal reasons. Individuals are counted only once even though they may hold more than one job. Employment figures relate to place of residence, and not to place of work.

ESTIMATE
An approximate figure arrived at following specified procedures, thoughtful consideration of facts and/or approximate calculations, is an estimate. It does not imply an exact figure and may be subject to change or revision as additional facts or techniques become available. Estimates based on early sample returns or heavily upon the judgment of an Analyst due to the fact that numerous facts are as yet unavailable are identified as Preliminary Estimates.

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM
Provides low-income households with increased food purchasing power to enable them to obtain a more adequate nutritional diet through a federal program regulated by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The food stamp coupons may be exchanged in normal retail grocery outlets for food items.

JOB TRAINING PARTNERSHIP ACT (JTPA)
The purpose of this Act is to establish programs to prepare youth and unskilled adults for entry into the labor force and to afford job training to those economically disadvantaged individuals and

other individuals facing serious barriers to employment, who are in special need of such training to obtain productive employment.

LABOR AREA
A labor area is a geographical area consisting of a central city community or communities in which there is a concentration of economic activity and in which workers can generally change jobs without changing their residence. Basic emphasis is on the relationship between the worker's place of residence and place of work. Each New Mexico county is considered as a separate labor area except Los Alamos and Santa Fe Counties which make up the Santa Fe MSA.

LABOR FORCE
The term "labor force" usually refers to an estimate of the number of persons, 16 years of age and older, classified as "Employed" or "Unemployed."

LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE
The number of persons in the labor force as a percent of the total population, 16 years of age or older.

LOWER LIVING STANDARD INCOME LEVEL (LLSIL)
The lower living standard income level is that income level (adjusted for selected MSAs and regional metropolitan and non-metropolitan differences and family size) determined annually by the Secretary of Labor based upon the most recent lower living standard budget level issued by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor.

LLSIL BASED ON FAMILY OF FOUR (July 1987)

	70%		100%	
	METRO	NON-METRO	METRO	NON-METRO
Albuquerque	$13,240	-	$18,910	-
Balance of NM	$13,240	$13,320	$18,910	$19,030

METROPOLITAN AREA:
Metropolitan areas of 50,000 or more population are urban places as defined in either the 1980 Census of Population or subsequent census updates. All jurisductions within the MSA, regardless of size, are considered metropolitan areas.

METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA (MSA)
The general concept of the metropolitan statistical area (MSA) is one of a large population nucleus together with adjacent communities which have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. Specifically, an area must either have a city with a population of at least 50,000 or it must have an urbanized area of at least 50,000 and a total county(ies)

population of at least 100,000. New Mexico has three MSAs; Albuquerque MSA, Las Cruces MSA, and Santa Fe MSA.

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS)
Non agricultural wage and salary jobs refers only to employees on establishment payrolls during the survey week in each month and excludes self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestic workers, agricultural workers, and workers involved in labor-management disputes. Nonagricultural wage and salary employment figures relate to place of work of the workers and not to their place of residence. The payroll records may count a person more than once to the extent that multiple job holding exists during the payroll period. In addition, the payroll data includes commuters who live outside the labor area, but not commuters who work outside the area.

PER CAPITA INCOME
Per capita personal income is the total personal income of residents divided by the resident population.

PERSONAL INCOME
Personal income is the current income received by residents of an area from all sources. It is measured after deduction of personal contributions for social security, government retirement, and other social insurance programs but before deductions of income and other personal taxes. It includes income received from foreign governments. It consists of wage and salary disbursements, various types of supplementary earnings termed "other labor income," proprietors' income, rental income of persons, dividends, interest, and government and business transfers.

POVERTY
The poverty concept is a statistical yardstick based on the Department of Agriculture's 1961 Economy Food Plan and reflects the different consumption requirements of families in relation to their size and composition, sex and age of the family head and number of children under 18 years of age. It was discovered from the U.S. Department of Agriculture's 1955 Survey of Food Consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; the poverty level was therefore, set at three times the cost of the Economy Food Plan.

POVERTY LEVEL GUIDELINES

FAMILY SIZE	FEB 1987 GUIDELINES
1	$ 5,500
2	7,400
3	9,300
4	11,200
5	13,100
6	15,000
7	16,900
8	18,800

(For each additional family member add $1,900)

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE RECIPIENTS
Individuals receiving federal, state or local government cash payments for which eligibility is determined by a needs or income test.

SCHOOL DROPOUT
An individual who is neither attending any school not subject to compulsory attendance laws who has not received a secondary school diploma or certification (GED).

SERVICE DELIVERY AREA (SDA)
The geographic designation given to an area in which a particular governmental unit is responsible for the administration of Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) funds. New Mexico has three SDAs; Bernalillo County SDA, the Navajo Nation SDA, and the Balance of the State SDA.

SURVEY WEEK
Labor force estimates are normally derived monthly; however, the exact time period to which the estimates pertain is the calendar week including the twelfth day of the month. This particular week is usually referred to as the "survey week."

UNEMPLOYED
Unemployed persons comprise all persons who <u>did not</u> work during the survey week, but who made <u>specific efforts</u> to find a job within the previous 4 weeks and were available for work during the survey week (except for temporary illness). Also included as unemployed are those who did not work at all, were available for work, but were <u>not</u> actively seeking work because they were (a) waiting to be called back to a job from which they were laid off; or (b) waiting to report to a new job within 30 days.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
The unemployment rate represents the number unemployed as a percent of the civilian labor force.

WELFARE
Financial assistance, child care and similar services provided by a public agency without charge to its participants.